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PITTSBURGH... MARCH 22, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 18, 1844.

MR WHITE:--This day may be counted among the *very few* busy ones in this house thus far. The session was 6½ hours after the presentation of petitions was over, (and by the bye they are hopefully diminishing) Mr. Straub called up the resolution submitted by him, in relation to the tariff on the 6th of January last. That resolution asserts that the present tariff ought not be repealed, and that the duty on rolled and hammered iron should be equal. To-day he offered an amendment to the original resolution, instructing our Congressional Delegation to oppose the repeal or modification of the present tariff law, "with the view" to lessen the encouragement of American industry, or the protection afforded thereby, to the great interests of the country.

Mr. Roumfort offered to amend the amendment, by inserting in lieu thereof, a preamble, asserting that the present Tariff answers all the purposes of revenue, and yields to American industry fair protection; accompanied with a resolution, that our Congressional delegation be instructed to oppose any change in the present Tariff, which might prove injurious to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the Commonwealth, and sternly to resist any reduction in the present duties on iron, coal and wool, and to omit no effort to sustain all the great interests of the nation, calculated to foster and protect American Industry. This amendment was adopted, Yeas 90, Nays 0,—and the resolution as amended was unanimously adopted, and transmitted to the Senate.

The Committee on Corporations reported a bill to incorporate the Youngville Woollen Company in Warren county. Edson read in place a bill relating to roads, highways and bridges in Warren, Venango and McKean counties; one for the construction of a lock navigation on the Youghiogheny river. The lowest bidder bill was up before the house, again having been returned with an amendment reserving to the Legislature the right of repealing the same, when the interests of the State required it. This amendment was non-concurred in by the house, and the Senate receded from it, and the bill passed and was sent to the Governor. If he is *consistent* he will veto it.

The revenue bill came up on second reading, and the first section was debated till the hour of adjournment in the morning session.—The house passed thirteen private bills during the afternoon session, among which was one to incorporate the little Saw Mill Run Turnpike Company, in Allegheny County. The bill creating the new County of Madison out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Venango was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and coming up on second reading in the House, was debated till the hour of adjournment.

The tariff resolutions being introduced into the Senate, Mr. Darsie moved to strike out all after the word instructed, and insert th following: "To use every exertion in their power, to defeat the tariff bill recently reported by Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, or any other bill, having for its object the reduction of the rates and duties as fixed and established by the tariff law of 1842 This amendment was voted down, yeas 12, nays 19. Mr. Spackman then moved to amend by inserting after the word "wool," "cotton manufactures," which was agreed to, yeas 16, nays 15. Mr. Craig moved further to amend by inserting 'silk glass, made up clothing and hats and shoes,' pending the discussion on this amendment the Senate adjourned.

Our first packet boat started on the Canal today for Hollidaysburgh with a fair load of passengers; being one whole month in advance of the navigation last year. But it has snowed a considerable portion of the day, and is now growing severely cold. If the weather continues to grow cold as it has done for the last three or four hours, the boat will stick in the ice before she reaches her destination.

Z.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The friends of the country will be glad to learn that the news in reference to the Texas question, by yesterday's mail, is not of quite so gloomy a character as that of the two day's preceding. "Oliver Oldschool" says, "that such a treaty will be presented, seems scarcely to admit of a doubt; at least, no one here questions it. I said in my letter a day or two ago, that such a treaty would *not* be ratified by the Senate. I re-affirm it, and say that, so far from two thirds of the Senate voting for it, *a majority could not be obtained in its favor.*—It is doubtful whether more than *one Whig Senator* would vote in favor of ratifying such a treaty; certainly not more than three; and no one can suppose that all the Locos would vote for it, even were it attempted to be made a *party* measure. But they could not make this such. It is of such vast importance, that it would override all party tactics, and break through all party trammels. But one thing will induce the *old* thirteen, south of Mason and Dixon's line, to agree to the annexation of Texas; and that is, such an interference by the abolitionists as would drive them from the North. In other words, Texas can never be annexed to the *United* States, though it may be to the *southern* States."

The editor of the United States Gazette, remarking on Mr. Oldschool's letter, says:

"We beg leave to say what, indeed, we have had occasion to say to a few friends for some days past, viz:—that in our opinion, formed from information that cannot be doubted, THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION WILL NOT BE RATIFIED, unless there should be a change in the opinions of members of the Senate, which no reasonable man would think probable."

The correspondent of the New York Tribune is of a different opinion from Mr. Oldschool. After some remarks upon rumors touching the annexation, he says:

"One thing in conclusion, I can assure you of. The President, Mr. Calhoun, the members of the house from all the States I have named above—all the Southern Senators nearly. To a man, have been, are, and will, be doing their utmost to effect the annexation of Texas. A society has been formed here of Southern men for that purpose—(who are not members of Congress) but who act in concert with Congress; the head and front and leader of this party is Mr. Senator Walker—a fund has been raised by rich Southern men to defray all the expenses of printing, publishing, documents, speeches, &c., on the subject, and no feasible means is to be left untried to effect their object."

We do not doubt there are many men of influence in the South who will spare no exertions to bring about annexation; but we do not believe that *all* the Southern Senators will favor annexation; and we do not believe that two-thirds can be found to vote for a treaty, thus secretly and surreptitiously concocted However, it becomes the North to awake and be watchful. We have a sleepless and wily foe to deal with, and we should never be too sure that we are not in danger of this great calamity.

The Fraudulent Election in New Orleans.

Our readers may recollect that the recent election in the city of New Orleans, which resulted in the choice of Mr. SLIDELL, the Locofoco candidate, was declared by the New Orleans papers to have been carried in consequence of the fraudulent and illegal issue of several hundred naturalization papers, by a Judge of one of the Courts. This Judge, whose name is ELLIOTT, has earned for himself lasting infamy by this transaction. The Legislature of Louisiana is strongly Locofoco. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges against the Judge, and brought in a report highly condemnatory of his proceedings, and recommending his removal from office. So indignant were all parties at his unjustifiable proceedings, that the report was adopted by a vote of *thirty-six* to *nine*! Those Locofoco papers which have shouted over this election have thus *gloried in their own shame*, the locofoco Legislature of Louisiana being judge. The New Orleans Tropic of the 9th inst. gives the following statement:

The report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges alleged against Judge Elliott, of the City Court of Lafayette, relative to the fraudulent and illegal naturalization of several hundred foreigners, last summer, was finally adopted by the House of Representatives, yesterday, by the decisive vote of THIRTY-SIX to NINE.

The report set forth fully, and with great clearness and precision, the many acts of fraud and villany perpetrated at that court, and the emphatic endorsement which it has just received at the hands of the House, can leave little, if any, doubt in the mind of any one, as to the truth of the allegations made against that corrupt and profligate officer. The report recommends that Elliott be removed from office, and this recommendation being endorsed by the House, a committee will now be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, to be presented to the Senate for their action in the premises.

Pending the question, yesterday, Randall, Hunt, Esq. made a powerful and eloquent speech, in which he portrayed, as with a pencil of light, the infamous conduct of Elliott, and held him up in all his hideous deformity, to the scorn and execration of every honest man in the land. While listening to his withering and blasting torrent of eloquence and indignant rebuke, we almost pitied the miserable wretch whose malpractices had drawn it forth.

We shall procure a copy of the report and lay it before our readers, in order that the public may see how a temple of justice can be converted into a den of villany.

BUTLER COUNTY AWAKE!

The Whigs of Butler county held a glorious meeting in the Court House, at Butler, on Tuesday, 12th inst. It being Court week, a large number of persons from the country were present.

The meeting was organized by electing Hon JOHN GILMORE President; DAVID WILSON, of Parker; THOMAS FLETCHER, of East Connoquenessing; JOHN L. MAXWELL, of North Butler; WM. WALKER, of Buffalo, JOHN SCHAEFFER, of Franklin; and JOSHUA STOOLFIRE, of Cranberry, Vice Presidents; Wm. V. Evans, of East Connoquenessing; Jacob Schaeffer, of Butler, Thomas Parker, of Parker; George Lindsey, of Cherry, and John M. Sullivan, of the borough of Butler, Secretaries.

Some spirited speeches were made, and resolutions in favor of the *tariff*, and other Whig measures, were unanimously adopted. From the resolutions we select the following:

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY we recognize the ablest representative of our principles, and hail him as our standard-bearer in the approaching contest, with the assurance which forty years' trial in the public service has afforded, that the same inflexible integrity, unswerving patriotism, and commanding intellect, which have extorted even from his enemies their meed of praise, is about to receive, at the hands of the American people, their hearty approval; and that in furtherance of this desirable result, we pledge our efforts and influence to his election to the first office in the gift of any people.

Resolved, That whilst, as Pennsylvanians, we have ever been ready to yield our cheerful co-operation with our brethren in sister States to the elevation of their distinguished sons to posts of national honor in exclusion of our own, we believe that the time has come when Pennsylvania herself presents claims, pressing and irresistible, for a representation in the highest offices of the American Republic.

Resolved, That HARMAR DENNY is our first choice for the Vice Presidency of the United States, recognising, as we do, in him, the Patriot and Statesman, a man of the people, and a champion of their rights, whose well-earned reputation at home is only equalled by the distinguished consideration which his upright and popular course in our National Council have justly won for him—that his early efforts and persevering exertions in favor of the protection of American Industry set him forth as truly "Pennsylvania's favorite son," and that with his eminent personal qualifications we believe him our strongest man for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we give our hearty concurrence to the nomination of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE to the Gubernatorial Chair, with the belief that, under the administration of the practical Statesman, the early and tried friend of Pennsylvania interests, the honest man, and the veteran German Warrior, we shall be secured against the encroachments of tyrranic power, of gross and systematic corruption, and of needless and profligate expenditure, which are now detracting from the honor of the Keystone State at home, and making her a by-word and reproach abroad.

Resolved, That our Delegate to the Whig National Convention be instructed to support Harmar Denny for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we concur with the other counties composing this Congressional District in the nomination of Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., as our Delegate to the National Convention.

MR. CLAY IN GEORGIA.—The distinguished Western Statesman arrived at Columbus, Georgia, on the 11th instant, and was received with the liveliest enthusiam. The Columbus Enquirer says that the number of persons that poured into the city on the 9th and 10th, seemed to threaten an overflow of that young and thriving city.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Among the items in the Bill providing for the expenses of the Commonwealth, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means in the Pennsylvania Legislature, we observe $200,000 for Common School purposes.

☞News one day later from England has been received. There is nothing of interest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the Gazette and Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, March 18th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The weather, to-day, is boisterous and stormy, and while I am writing, the snow is falling in large flakes, accompanied with a heavy wind from the N. W. Cloaks for gentlemen, and muffs for ladies, are in great demand to-day.

Mr. Miller has been here, lecturing to our good people about the end of the world; I believe his predictions are that about the 22d inst. all will come to an end; so far, I hope no *sane* person gives heed to his visionary views, yet I believe some have so far got rid of their *common* sense as to put faith in what the Reverend gentleman believes. This important event is certainly hid from us, and the man who undertakes to prove with certainty that our globe will be destroyed at or on a certain day, has yet to know what the Scriptures teach, and learn wisdom from Him who has taught us that even the Son of Man himself does not know that day or hour. We are full of visionary people just now, and it does seem that society is easily disturbed by every *knave*, let him preach doctrines however absurd.

"Herr Driesbach," the noted wild beast tamer, has gone to the City of brotherly love, there to exhibit his daring feats with his Lions, Tgers, &c. He is, I have heard, much injured from the effects of the scratch he received while in this city. Our city Council, I notice, have passed an ordinance forbidding such characters as "H. D," from showing their wild beasts in the public streets.

During the winter, our city has been infested with a gang of daring house breakers: locks, bolts and bars have been no security against their ingenuity; false keys and other implements they have in abundance, and scarcely a night passed that was not noted for their depredations. Of late, however, our police has succeeded in catching some of these gentry, and last week, while they were snugly helping themselves with groceries from a store they had got into, they were caught in the very act, and are now comfortably lodged in the *Strong Box*. A large collection of clothing, together with other articles, has been discovered in a Pawnbroker's shop by our Constables, who thought they did not get there honestly; hence a search warrant, and there was brought to light garments upon garments, &c. belonging to our fellow-citizens, which had been taken from them by these light fingered gentry. Society grows worse: and, unless a reformation in morals soon takes place, our security against thieves and such like will be small indeed—unhappily for the cities on the seaboard, they have a population of worthless creatures who have been driven from the old country on account of their crimes, and so long as we are cursed with such additions to our population we cannot look for much reformation in the morals of our large cities. (English travelers and others speak badly of us, and no one more so than "Boz," but it is his people who are among our worst citizens, and if he would employ his pen to correct their morals it would suit him better than writing lies about Americans.)

Western Merchants are coming in by stage and car loads, and I am told, that the arrivals at our Hotels are very numerous—on Barnums book I counted, on Saturday, no less than sixty arrivals in one day. Many of the Western men push on to Philadelphia, and New York, to purchase their drygoods; but whether they get a better assortment than here, our dry goods Merchants must answer. So far as our business streets are any indication of business, one would say, that times must be lively, as daily we find barrels, boxes, &c. filling the streets, marked for the west, and other sections of the country. Flour $4,37½ from wagons, demand from stores very limited. Bacon still commands 5c, for handsome lots, market pretty well supplied. Lard is selling for 6½. Keg Butter 7½ for No. 2. Roll 10 to 12 as per quality. Wheat 95a$1, white Wheat wanted at $1,10. Rye scarce, and good Pennsylvania would fetch 55a58c. Cloverseed is again on the back track, $5½ is the highest quotation for *prime* parcels, before the week is out it may be higher or lower as all depends upon the demand.

Our Canal Lines are now receiving freights for your city, and in a week or so I presume they will be all actively engaged: as yet but little freight is offering.

I am, dear Sir, your ob't serv't.

From a passenger, says the St. Louis New Era, of the 12th instant, who came down the Mississippi yesterday on board the steamer *Boreas*, we learn that a difficulty occurred on last Friday, near St. Francisville, Clark county, Mo., between a Mr. L. T. DRADMAN, Mr. RICHARD D. PHILIPS, a constable, and a MAJOR Moss, in which after a few words, PHILIPS drew a pistol and shot Moss through the body, and afterwards severely beat him over the head with the loaded end of a whip. Moss survived but a few moments. PHILIPS and DRADMAN had been arrested, and were to undergo an examination next day.

☞The eastern mail did not arrive yesterday until after 4 o'clock, P. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, of date Monday last, says: "Mr. CALHOUN, it is currently reported, has accepted the nomination of Mr. TYLER. The acceptance is for the negotiation of the Oregon treaty."

JOHN B. WELLER, a member of Congress from Ohio,—against whom a presentment was made by the Grand Jury of the city of Washington, for an assault on Mr. A. F. SHRIVER, a reporter in the House of Representatives, was tried on Saturday for the offence. The Court sentenced Mr. Weller to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The ceremony of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. TYLER, as Bishop of Hartford, took place in Baltimore last Sunday at the Cathedral. The Right Rev. Dr. FENWICK, Bishop of Boston, acted as consecrator, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKEY, co-adjutor Bishop of New York, and the Right Rev Dr. WHELAN, Bishop of Richmond. The Rev. Mr. COSKERY, rector of the Cathedral, preached the sermon on the occasion.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a new line of Ericsson steamboats is in contemplation to run between that city and Baltimore, via the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. It is to be styled the "Independent Line." The boats are to be built of iron in New York, and will be finished by the 1st of August next.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

MONDAY, March 18, 1844.

In Senate.—Among the memorials presented this morning were two setting forth the great benefits accruing from the Tariff, and protesting against any change upon it. The memorialists speak of the prosperity also which has arisen from the tariff, and they desire that it should not be interfered with. The memorials were referred.

Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting certain sections of the Public Land to the State of Indiana to enable her to extend and complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to the Ohio river.

THE OREGON.—The Resolution of Mr. Atchison of Mo., proposing to put an end to the treaty of 1827, was called up.

Mr. Archer made a very able speech against the Resolution, and was followed by a very able and eloquent one from Mr. Rives in answer to the argument of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan desired until to-morrow to say a few words in rejoinder, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House.—SUB-TREASURY.—Mr. Weller of Ohio reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a motion to print extra numbers of Dromgoole's Report in behalf of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Weller moved the previous question at once, and expected by this means to suspend two Rules,—the one of which requires a day's notice to be given before printing extra copies of any document, and the other, the very rule which had been suspended to receive reports which should not give rise to debate. Objections being made, the whole matter was laid over until to-morrow.

OREGON.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved the reconsideration of the vote upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the subject of the expediency of putting an end to the 3d article of the treaty of 1818 and '27 for the occupation of the Oregon.

Mr. White said he would suggest, before the debate commenced, that it should be conducted in Committee of the Whole. If it was to take place in the House he should insist that there should be no irrelevant discussion.—There was a Bill before the Committee which would make any discussion appropriate which had reference to the occupancy of the territory.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations (reported in the early part of the session,) against giving notice to the Government of Great Britain, that the United States desired to suspend the article of the existing treaty providing for the joint occupation of the Oregon.

The subject was then debated until the close.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn by an officer on the Steam Boat Clipper, that on Wednesday night last about 9 o'clock, when 7 miles above Wheeling, she met the Mail going down and run into her about the centre, knocking one of the engines over board, and scalding one of the engineers severely. The Mail was towed ashore and the Clipper was kept up with difficulty.

The Mail it is said had no signal out.

COAL BOAT SUNK.

Yesterday morning as several coal boats were coming down the Monongahela, one of them struck the hull of a new steamboat which was anchored above the bridge, and was so much injured it sunk immediately just below the bridge. We did not learn the name of the owner.

ALLEGHENY ERECT—STEP INTO LINE.—The election on the 15th in Allegheny county has resulted as it will always do when our friends act wisely. Mr. Darragh is elected to Congress by about 800 majority over his Loco competitor--thus the majority of that district will have their wishes once more truly represented in the national councils; and free trade with N. B. Craig may step aside and let better principles and better men take their places. We are sorry, very sorry indeed, that it has ever become our duty to expose the trickery and double dealing of any man who once stood so fair, and fought so nobly in the ranks of the Democracy as did Mr. Craig,—but his late conduct, in aiding Locofocoism, cannot and will not be tolerated by us without disapproval —*But. Dem.*

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 23, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXVI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 19, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—This has been one of our *un fortunate* days, if one can be so called in which a great deal of bagpipe steam is let off, and no business done. The Senate, on several propositions, manifested a *large quantity of good feeling*, but it has been all smothered by the process of bagpipe steaming. There are some men who must *talk* or *burst*; and when they *do* talk, they *do burst*, and the *report* is carried abroad as evidence of great forensic prowess, while the great interests entrusted to their care are suffered to remain "*this side up with care.*"—No *disrespect* is intended to "*grave senators*," or sapient legislators; but the *truth*, nevertheless, remains the same. In the *House*, the bill to provide for the purchase of additional trucks on the Philadelphia, Columbia and Portage Rail Road, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, in the morning session, and debated till the hour of adjournment. However, previous to that the Revenue bill was taken up, and after a great deal of amending, modifying and scolding, passed through the Committee of the Whole without any very *serious injury*. Sundry *windy engines* exploded, during its passage; but no terrible catastrophe has to be recorded, as in the case of the explosion of the "Peace maker." On the question, will the House proceed to the second reading and consideration of the bill? the *House refused* by a vote of 29 yeas, to 61 nays. This vote evinces a settled hostility to the bill, naked as it is, and contemplating *nothing but taxation*, Unless something is brought in aid of this bill, it never will become a law. A large majority of the tax paying constituency have no idea of adding to the already onerous burdens of the people in this form; and unless provision is made for the sale of the public works, or the school and militia appropriations are *suspended* for a *time*, the bill will not pass, and even then, the board of *revenue commissioners* created by it will have to be foregone. Such a board of leeches, to suck the first droppings of treasury pap, will not be tolerated till the days of better times dawn upon us. The sentiments of the *people*, as expressed here is, that they will not be entrapped with further burdens in the form of *taxes*, unless some provision is made to add to their *ability* to meet the demand upon them. Hence, unless something is brought in aid of the tax law, it will fall, as an "untimely fig," and the evils of state bankruptcy will be *realized*, where they are now only *anticipated*. The prettiest affair of the season was the discussion of a resolution relating to the settlement of the claims of Col. A. J. PLEASANTSON, late Paymastar General of the volunteers in the memorable "*Buckshot War*." It seems that the Col. (a pleasant looking fellow by-the-bye, as his name indicates,) was high in command, during that memorable campaign, (*bloodless as yet,*) having the care of looking after and paying some 75 or 80 troops from Carlisle; that he drew from the treasury during his command some $35,000, and disbursed the same, (with the exception of some $3000,) in the legitimate duties of his calling; that he is now reported a *defaulter* to the Commonwealth, and suit has been ordered against him. He now, after a lapse of 5 years, comes in with a claim for 10 months services, rations, fuel, office and clerk hire, postage, travelling expenses, &c, equal to the demand standing on the books of the State against him, and says his account has never been settled "*according to law*," and asks the Legislature to open his accounts, and authorise the Auditor General to settle with him according to law, equity and justice A resolution to this effect was introduced, and upon its discussion a *stormy debate* arose; some *bagpipes* bursted, and two or three *safety valves* were knocked out of order. The engagement lasted two hours, by the *sailing time*, without much damage of the ship of state, except tearing off a few splinters from her *upper works*, when she *sheeted home* topsails, passed the resolution and cast anchor. A resolution was before the House, to-day, instructing our Congressional Representatives to oppose the annexation of Texas to the Union—but all coincided in the idea that there was plenty of business to do on this side of Texas, and the resolution was voted a bore and a humbug. Z.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq.

We did not intend to notice this gentleman again, but his article in the Chronicle of yesterday, is of so foully false and malignant a character, that self-respect prompts us to give it a passing notice. We hope our readers will bear with us this once, as we assure them we do not intend to fill up our columns with personal quarrels. The character of an editor is of importance to his readers, and self-defence becomes sometimes of as much importance to them as to himself.

Mr. CRAIG, in the Chronicle of yesterday, has the following statement:

Mr. D. N. White has this morning a very angry paragraph in reference to my reply to his article of the 14th instant. He pours out a half a column of billingsgate upon me; but attempts no explanation of his own conduct. He refers to Mr. Grant to explain the transaction in which various whigs and *whig masons*, some of whom Mr. White did not know, *became responsible* in two hundred dollars each, to enable him, a renouncing mason, to get the exclusive possession of the Gazette. What inducements were held out to procure such guarantees Mr. White will not explain. But refers to Mr. Grant. Or I may call on some of Mr. White's guarantors. Now I do not choose to get a private explanation of a matter in which I had no *private* interest. If there is nothing wrong in the matter, why should Mr. White *refuse to explain publicly*. He publicly renounced his connection with the lodge, and why not *publicly* explain his connection with the whigs and *whig masons*. Does Mr. White expect all his subscribers and the citizens generally, to call on Mr. Grant for information about Mr. White's arrangement with whigs and whig masons?

Mr. White does *not deny* that such a guaranty was given, indeed he *expressly admitted it*, because he poured out his wrath upon the person who took a copy of it."

The whole of the above extract is a tissue of falsehoods, and Mr. CRAIG knew he was writing falsehood when he penned them, as we shall clearly show. If he had written under a misconception of the true facts in the case, there would have been some slight excuse for his conduct, but knowing as he did that every word he was saying was creating a false impression, he stands without excuse.

It is exceedingly painful to find that we have been so wofully deceived in this man, and that all our opinions and statements of his honesty must be given up and retracted. We have been in habits of social and friendly intercourse with Mr. CRAIG for a number of years, and have endeavored to defend him from assaults from every quarter, believing that he was unjustly assailed. Nothing but clear and indisputable evidence could have led us to doubt his integrity; but his whole course towards us of late has been marked by so much *secret* treachery and wanton recklessness, that all faith, either in his honesty, manliness, or veracity has vanished. While he has been trying secretly to stab our character for honesty and uprightness, in the columns of the Spirit of Liberty shielded by an anonymous signature, and by his nephew FLEESON, he has been in the habit of calling into our office, and conversing pleasantly with us; thus adding the most detestable hypocrisy to his beautiful catalogue of moral deformities.

We say Mr. CRAIG knew he was writing falsehood. Every one knows that Mr. CRAIG is in the habit of carefully reading the Gazette. In the above extract, he says we "*refuse to explain publicly*"—that we do "*not deny* such a guaranty was given." If our readers will turn to our paper of the 5th of February last, they will find the fullest explanation given. In that paper, also, and in our paper of the 7th, and in other papers, we most unequivocally denied that any such guaranty was given to us; we declared we had never seen it, and we defied the Post to produce any evidence that we had, either orally or in writing, ever agreed to any such bond, guaranty, or consideration, and we referred that paper to the gentlemen said to have given the guaranty. We also published, on the 5th of February, a card from Mr. GRANT, in which he stated from his own knowledge, that, whatever might be thought of the guaranty, which Mr. CRAIG speaks of, we were neither to be condemned or commended on account of it, as we never saw it, or approved of its circulation. We also published, on the same 5th of February, the letter we gave to Mr. GRANT on the 2nd of November last, in which we stated the terms on which we would consent to a sale of his share of the Gazette, which is the only writing or pledge we ever made to any human being in the whole matter.

Now, it is seen that Mr. CRAIG had our *public explanation*,—and yet he says we "refuse to explain publicly." This is falsehood No. 1.—He says we do "*not deny* such a guaranty was given." We DID, over and over again, *deny* such a guaranty was given to us, or that we ever saw it. This is falsehood No 2. These are direct and palpable falsehoods, clear to the meanest capacity.

But Mr. CRAIG has several falsehoods by insinuation, which are of a worse character than direct lies. He says, Whig Masons "*became* responsible to us." This is *false*,—they never *became* responsible to us. Certain gentlemen may have offered to *become* responsible, but they *never did*. Their proposition was never laid before us, and we have never seen it, except in the columns of the Post, to this day. This is falsehood, No. 3. Mr. CRAIG, further says, "what *inducements* were held out to procure such guarantees, Mr. WHITE will not explain." Here Mr. CRAIG insinuates that we held out some inducement, other than the letter we gave Mr. GRANT, which is already *explained* and published. This is falsehood No. 4. Mr. CRAIG is unwilling to call upon Mr. GRANT for a *private* explanation, conveying the impression that *he* never made a *public* explanation, to which we referred. This is falsehood No. 5. Mr. CRAIG speaks frequently of "Mr. WHITE's *arrangement* with Whigs and Whig Masons," thereby endeavoring to convey the impression that some such *arrangement now exists*. This is wholly, vilely false. Mr. CRAIG has not the shadow of foundation to prove it, and we deny it wholly and entirely. This caps the climax of his lies, making out the round half dozen.

With these explanations we leave Mr. CRAIG. It gives us no pleasure, but exceeding pain, thus to lay bare the foulness and baseness of one with whom we have had pleasant intercourse, and who has heretofore held a responsible and respectable position in community, and especially to the readers of the Gazette—Nothing but proper self-respect, and a duty we owe to ourself and family, as well as our readers, could have induced us thus to expose Mr. CRAIG. The quarrel is not of our seeking. We would fain have lived in peace with him. We felt bound in justice to our principles and readers, to oppose him as the Liberty candidate for Congress, and to explain his false position; but there we stopped. On the other hand, he has raked open the kennels of filth to find arguments against us to suit his revengeful feelings. He has even consented to use the discarded weapons of BIDDLE of the American, than whom a more despicable and despised wretch does not live. Yes, the redoubtable NEVILLE B. CRAIG consents, for the purpose of private malice, to play second fiddle to "*greasy jim*," the worthy offspring of an attainted traitor, and who has shown himself to be a "true chip of the old block." Now there is no man whom Mr. CRAIG more cordially loathes, than the said "greasy jim," and yet he obsequiously takes up his cast off weapons, and boasts of his prowess in using the pointless javelins of his beautiful master. We leave the loving couple in their glory. We wish Mr. CRAIG no greater punishment than association with the nauseous filth of "*greasy jim!*"

JOSEPH MARKLE.—CHANDLER hits off the Locofoco traducers of the old hero in good style in the following article:

One of our Locofoco brethren of the press sneers at the education of the Whig candidate for Governor, and says: "Joseph Markle makes shocking work with the King's English."

We are afraid that the charge is too true—He certainly did play the mischief with the King's English, at the River Raisin, in 1812; and we are told that he has not improved very much since that time.

The Sentiments of Patriotism and Common Sense.

It is the custom of those who set themselves up as the friends of freedom, *par excellence*, and who call themselves "liberty" men, to indulge in the most scandalous vituperation and uncharitable remarks concerning all those who will not come to their standard of morals and patriotism. Having arrogated to themselves all the philanthropy and virtue in the land, they launch out their anathemas upon parties and churches, and ministers, and people, without stint, and without justice. Against no party are their denunciations more loud and long than the Whig party. To read their papers one would suppose that this party was warmly and devotedly in favor of slavery; that all its efforts were devoted to an extension of the slave power, and that it was ready to do the bidding of slavery at every opportunity. To favor this view, every remark that can be twisted to support slavery is carefully treasured up and published in flaming capitals, as the opinion of the *pro-slavery* Whig party, while the voluminous denunciations of slavery, and the steady and consistent opposition to it by the Whig press, is carefully kept out of view.

We were peculiarly struck with these facts, on reading the following warm, glowing, patriotic and common sense remarks of the Philadelphia North American, a paper which, while supporting Whig principles and measures, does not permit itself to be led away by party excitement and enthusiasm, from the defence of the principles of justice and virtue. Let our readers, as they peruse these remarks, ask themselves, if a party which supports such papers as this, and hundreds of others of a like character, can justly be called pro-slavery, or be charged with the guilt of favoring or conniving at the great evil which afflicts this nation.

After producing strong arguments against the project of annexing Texas to this Union, the North American says:

We have thus, in brief terms, stated the insuperable constitutional difficulties in the way of the admission of Texas by treaty. We do not hesitate to say that the Federal Union is determined the hour such a treaty is ratified We do not hesitate to express the opinion that it should be declared at an end, as soon as this most disastrous event takes place. Let us have a confederacy of States in which every citizen shall be a freeman, and if commercial wealth shall be diminished by this change, if manufactures and agriculture shall find less extensive markets, the hands of those citizens will not be stained with placing manacles on those whom the God of nature has made men as well as themselves—"He who allows oppression shares the crime." We shall have no part or lot in dooming to irrevocable and to interminable slavery millions, tens of millions yet unborn, or in sanctioning the feeding of the market for slaves in Texas by the children of the slaves of the now slave states. We shall have no part in this "home slave trade," which at the cost of the tears and agonies of fathers, husbands, wives, children, is now too widely carried on in the slave states, but will then be the common traffic of the slave-driver and slave-breeder. By the Constitution of the United States, all interference with the present state of things is prohibited. Let it continue so—we do not ask to impair this compact—we would not do so. But, Texas admitted into the Union, the compact is at an end. The constitutional stipulation, sacred as it is, and we adhere to its obligation, was made between the original thirteen states. It cannot be extended to Texas no more than it can to Mexico—no more than it can to Cuba, or to Yucatan. Free States, let it have no such unchristian extension!

We do not now present the annexation of Texas as a political question. Great and important as such a measure is in its political aspects, we now deal with it on higher and on sacred ground. It is a solemn question of duty to the Eternal Justice of Heaven. We address ourselves to the conscience of every good and just man—to every religious man, to every Christian man!

We are not abolitionists—we acknowledge the sovereign and binding influence of the Constitution of the United States. But this is all we will concede—all we will do. Beyond this no inhabitant of the Free States should move, and we believe none will do so.

It becomes us to rouse at once, and declare our principles and our resolves upon this matter. The whole country should be in action. Legislative resolves—public meetings in every part of the country—protests signed by every citizen—petitions to Congress—prayers in our places of worship—should attest our opposition to the annexation of Texas, and our firm resolve not to unite with her as a part of the nation of the United States.

This subject shall be renewed again and again.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, March 19, 1844.

The Senate Chamber presented a very brilliant spectacle this morning in the crowd of persons in attendance to hear the debate upon the resolution of Mr. Atchison of Mo., proposing to put an end to the 3rd article of the treaty of 1818 for the joint occupation of the Oregon. Mr. Choate of Mass., whose speech had been responded to by Mr. Buchanan at great length, rejoined in one of the most eloquent speeches of the session.

After Mr. Choate concluded, Mr. Buchanan made a few remarks, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Benton appeared in his seat to-day for the first time since the explosion on board the steamer Princeton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Rhode Island question was taken up, debated, and laid over. Several communications were received from the President.

Mr. Hammet of Miss. presented a memorial from that State asking that Texas should be annexed to the Union. Mr. H. moved that the memorial be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This motion was carried by the aid of the Previous Question.

The Fortification bill was then taken up, on which the House spent their time until adjournment.

☞The Hudson rivet is open to Albany.

☞It is stated that Dr. POTTS has tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of the Duane street Church, N. Y.

☞The report that Captain Stockton had adopted the two sons of Commodore Kennon, is contradicted.

☞600 bales of cotton, in store in New York Jan. 23d, were in Liverpool, and samples of the cotton on the Brokers' table, the cotton ready for instant delivery, on the 9th f February. Only fifteen days and a half time from the clearance of the Packet, Queen of the West, by which it was sent out from New York. Her passage back was made in 15 days! Pretty near equal to steam.

☞The boiler of a distillery in New York exploded on the 17th, and injured the proprietor so severely, that he died the same evening.

☞From the Buffalo Commercial we learn the particulars of a desperate burglary, committed at Niagara in Canada, on the evening of March 9th. It appears that three men, masked, entered the residence of a clergyman near Niagara when the housekeeper, man-servant and two children only were at home, and robbed it of two gold watches, and a case containing money. The man was cowed by the robbers' threats, but the woman fought so desperately, notwithstanding a pistol was snapped at her, and she was knocked down with the butt-end, that they were glad to get off. She brought her man down, bit his fingers severely, and tore off his mask. The robbers dropped the case in the retreat. Several arrests had been made.

☞Boothe, the tragedian, has signed the temperance pledge.

THE TARIFF.

A correspondent from Washington this morning sounds an alarm relative to the Tariff, and several private letters now before us give intimation of a deadly hostility to that conservative and preservative measure, on the part of the Locofocos. We deem it, therefore, a duty, which we owe to the public, to make known this state of things, and to call upon those who have ever stood by the Tariff, to come forward now, and manifest their attachments to the only means of sustaining American industry against the productions of foreign workshops and foreign capital. It is most true, that the Tariff of 1842 has induced a very large number of capitalists to embark liberally in manufactures, by which so much good is produced for the laboring classes.—And this has been done on the faith of Congress—of the nation; and now, just as the system begins to work, and begins to work *well*, an attempt is made, by that Congress, to destroy it, and to render valueless the [numerous investments. We protest, and all good citizens should protest, against this measure. We trust Congress will be made to understand the indignation felt at their miserably vascillating course—their contempt for all the true interests of the nation, and disregard of the dignity of a national Legislature,—that plays with enactments as with a Tennis ball.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Locofocos profess to be in favor of a Protective Tariff; and yet their papers, from East to West, and from North to South, as well as their candidate for the Presidency, are opposed to the protective policy, and so write themselves down, and the party in Congress is making every effort to put down the present Tariff. Now, when this is so, why should we permit them to thus impose upon the public? Who are they that are striving to impair the public confidence in the present excellent Tariff? Are they not Locofocos? Where is there a Federal Locofoco paper in the land that supports the Tariff? Where is there a Democratic Whig paper which opposes it? Let this plain and simple rule of comparison be adopted by every one, and soon will the death-knell of Locofocoism be heard on the passing gale —*But Democrat.*

HALL, the murderer of Mrs. Bacon, at Upper Middletown, Conn., has been convicted on his own confession, and is to be hung on the 20th of June next. Bell and Roberts were acquitted.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 26, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXVII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser

HARRISBURG, March 21.

MR. WHITE:—There has been a little more life, (I mean action without swagger,) in the House to-day than we had yesterday. The ebullition of *brandy and water after dinner* arguments has given way to-day to more sensible and cogent demonstrations. This was petition day, and of course a considerable portion of the time of the morning session was occupied in their disposal. Their numbers lessen every day: one sign of returning reason. Petitions have been presented to-day for the extension of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases, and providing for trial by jury before them in cases of assault and battery and petit larceny; and the Judiciary committee have reported a bill embodying some of the main objects of the petitioners. The Select Committee, to whom was referred the petitions praying for an appropriation to repair the Franklin line of the Erie extension, reported against any further appropriation for that purpose. The truck bill came up in order to-day, on third reading, and after considerable debate, it was lost by a *tie vote*, 44 to 44. So this bill is lost in both houses. I understand an attempt will be made to get a reconsideration, with a view to carry the bill at last, and although I think the bill has merits, I am afraid it will not be taken up again successfully. The general appropriation bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken up in the morning session and discussed till the hour of adjournment. No vote was taken on it.

It provides as follows: For

Expenses of Government,	$250,000
Pensions,	47,000
Common Schools,	200,000
House of Refuge,	5,000
Blind,	8,000
Deaf and Dumb,	8,500
Ordinary repairs of Canals and Railroads,	147,160
Extra repairs if required,	50,000
Roads and farm bridges,	34,000
Canal board, clerks, &c., &c.,	6,300
Lock-keepers, agents, supervisors, &c.,	60,000
Checkroll and bill creditors,	200,000
Interest on relief notes,	24,000
Interest on certificates issued by Auditor General,	13,000
Interest on certificates of loan, for the Eastern Penitentiary,	6,000
Loan due the Southwark Bank,	12,500
Miscellaneous,	5,000
Gratuities to convicts,	600
Public library,	1,600
Interest on funded debt,	1,916,252
	$2,994,912

The Bill to create the new county of Madison came up on 3d reading to-day, and was lost, yeas 32, nays 42.

An act to incorporate a Company to build a bridge over Oil Creek, in Venango county, was passed.

The Bill, authorising the Canal Commissioners to close the outlet lock of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, at Columbia, unless the said company would consent to receive one-fifth of their tolls in their own notes, was taken up On this a hot and furious debate arose; Mr. Roumfort advocating its passage, with more than usual warmth, and was opposed by Mr Hinchman and Mr. Whitman of the city. The House adjourned, pending the discussion. It was claimed on the one hand, that shutting the outlet lock would ruin the trade of the whole northern and eastern country, who sought a market at Havre de Grace or Baltimore—that it would be a breach of a solemn contract,—on the other, it was said that the holders of their notes had no remedy, either in Maryland or in this State, against this company, and that they should be compelled to relieve the holders to some extent, for the fraudulent issue they had palmed upon them; and the only way to reach them was to close the outlet lock.

The Senate have been occupied in discussing Mr. Darsie's bill for the sale of the public works; and the argument has been confined to the sale of the Delaware division.—No vote has been taken, and the Senate has adjourned. Z.

NUMBER LXVIII.

HARRISBURG, March 22.

MR. WHITE:—All things must have an end; good wishes, good desires, and good opinions There is no place in which this truth is more plainly demonstrated than in this legislature. On one day the business partakes of a character to court good wishes and desires, and justify good opinions: anon the scene is changed, and you appear to yourself to have been a *mere dreamer*. On some days the most cheering prospects appear of the speedy close of the great business measures of the session, when of a sudden, without any forewarning, all these bright anticipations vanish and come to an *end*. The Senate have passed this day a bill to pay R. C. Newport for repairing a Canal Bridge at Sharpsburg, and this is *all* that has been *finished*. In the House the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to repeal the statutes of Mortmain, and confirm the title held by assignees and trustees for the benefit of creditors, which was taken up and passed. The same Committee reported a bill to annex the Northern Judicial district of the Supreme Court to the Middle district.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote given yesterday on the Texan resolutions, which was carried, after a severe field fight, by a majority of 50 to 40. The house then adjourned till the afternoon. Z.

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Last night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a Cooper's shop on Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, which proved to be of the most destructive character of any calamity of the kind which has visited this city for a number of years. The Cooper's shop was situated on the south side of Diamond Alley, immediately opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church, and contained a quantity of combustible materials, and the fire spread with amazing rapidity.

On the lower side, towards Wood street, it caught a large three story brick building, formerly occupied by Mr. BARKER, as a Wool warehouse, but which, we believe, has been lately occupied as a Brewery and Dwelling House. The roof and upper stories of the house were destroyed. In the rear of this building a brick house, occupied, we believe, as a dwelling, was consumed. On the upper side of the Cooper's shop, towards Smithfield street, the Wall Paper manufactory of HOLDSHIP & BROWNE, with their extensive collection of patterns, the accumulation of many years was entirely destroyed. Immediately back of the latter building, the extensive Smith shop of Mess. MARSHALL & RAWDEN, running to Smithfield street, was partly destroyed. We believe the building containing the engine and machinery was preserved. On the corner of Diamond Alley and Smithfield street, the extensive fire-proof Tobacco Factory of GEO. WEYMAN was principally destroyed. Part of the stock in the lower stories was saved. The roof was covered with copper, but the heat was so intense it entered the building by some of the windows on the side of the burning buildings. On the opposite side of Diamond Alley, near the corner of Smithfield, the Second Presbyterian Church (Mr. DUNLAP's) caught from the Cooper shop and Paper manufactory opposite, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to save it, it was entirely destroyed, together with the Session House contiguous.

These, as far as we could learn by observation and inquiry, were the principal buildings destroyed—some others of less note may have escaped notice. We did not learn what amount was insured, or the probable amount of loss.—We should think it could not be less than $20,000. Further particulars to-morrow.

☞The Post of yesterday gives some garbled extracts from late letters of Mr. CLAY, in order to show that he is not such a Tariff man as Pennsylvanians can support. We have a proposition to make to the editor of the Post. If he will publish the letter below from Mr VAN BUREN, together with Mr. CLAY's letters, from which he quotes, *entire*, in his daily and weekly, we will publish the same in our daily, tri-weekly, and weekly. Our readers can then judge of the Tariff principles of both these gentlemen, and which is worthy of support as *the* Tariff candidate. What say you Mr. Post? The following is VAN BUREN's letter:

ALBANY, Feb 28, 1843.

My Dear Sir:—I thank you kindly for your friendly letter I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPRE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time, you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public.—In the mean time, believe me very sincerely your friend and ob't. serv't.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

PITTSBURGH ARTIZANS.—VICES.

Nothing gives us much greater gratification than to have the pleasure of noticing the superiority of Pittsburgh artizans and mechanics, especially in our great staple manufacture—that of Iron. We were shown yesterday morning a silver medal, awarded to our fellow-citizen, Mr. A. LAMONT, of Allegheny city, by the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, in 1830, for the best workmanship in the manufacture of *Vices*, and also a letter from the American Institute, of New York city, stating that the Institute had awarded to him, in October last, a silver medal for the best article of the same kind. Thus two of the most learned, scientific institutes in the United States have honored Mr. LAMONT as the most superior workman in this branch in the country. Mr. LAMONT's *Vices* will therefore stand unrivaled. We copy below, the letter of the American Institute:

REPOSITORY AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
New York, Feb. 23, 1844.

A. LAMONT, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—There was received from you at the 15th Annual Fair of the American Institute, three vices for competition, there was no mention made of them in their report. I presume they must have been overlooked in the confusion of our great exhibition.

At our late exhibition in October, I had them again submitted to the Judges, they were well examined and gave great satisfaction.—The Premium Committee awarded to you a silver medal for the best vices. Write me how I shall send it to you You mention you wished to have them sold. Send me the price you want to get for them. Yours, &c.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

The Annexation Scheme.

We are happy to believe, from indications from Washington city, through the press in various sections of the country, that JOHN TYLER's scheme of annexing Texas to this country is doomed to meet with a most signal failure. We never did believe that two-thirds of the Senate could be found to vote in its favor; but if there ever was any danger of this, the universal burst of indignation by the Whig press has caused members to pause, and will deter them from consummating so unrighteous an act. We believe JOHN TYLER has reckoned without his host as much in this instance, as in the idea which seems to have possessed him, that he is a vastly popular man in these United States, and that there is some chance of his being elected President, while there is about as much likelihood he will inherit the throne of the celestial Empire.

☞ It is gratifying to observe the unanimity of the Whig press on the subject of Texas annexation. With very trifling exceptions, it seems to be moved by one influence in opposition to the scheme. On the other hand we have found but *one* Locofoco paper opposing it.

TARIFF—BOOTS AND SHOES.—Imported boots and bootees (remarks the Harrisburgh Intelligencer) are subjected to a duty of $1,25 per pair by the present Tariff, which is now scarcely sufficient to support American industry against foreign competition. The Tariff now before Congress, reported by a Van Buren Committee, reduces the duty on these articles *fifty per cent*; and if the bill should unfortunately pass, we would be again inundated with imported boots and shoes. What say the American cordwainers to this policy? Are they willing to work for nothing and find themselves, in order to gratify Mr Van Buren's Southern friends?

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Locofocos of New York have nominated JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON, late Postmaster of that city, as their candidate for Mayor.

THE DORRITES.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that the Dorrites of Rhode Island, after much profound caucusing and much anxious counting of noses, have concluded not to run any ticket for Governor and State officers at the ensuing election; knowing very well that they stand no more chance of electing their candidates, than the Tylerites do of carrying the Captain into the Presidency. These are pretty fellows, sure enough, to call themselves the majority of the people of Rhode Island!

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The Raleigh Star says that in the gold mine near Lincolnton, several large lumps have recently been found, one weighing 267 dwts. and several others weighing as follows: 196, 154, 107, 87, 60 dwts.

A new mine has been discovered in Randolph county, which promises an extraordinary yield of the precious metal.

SAML. MOHAWK, the Seneca Indian, who murdered the Wigton family, was hung in Butler, on Friday last.

GEN. JACKSON FOR ANNEXATION.—A letter from Gen. JACKSON to Hon A. V. BROWN, dated Feb. 12, 1843, has just been published in the Globe. The General enters into considerable argument in favor of annexation, and in conclusion says:

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary detail, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest also as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in those respects; though I must say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of *free* institutions, and is essential to the United States particularly as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficiency in spreading the blessings of peace.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—The New York House of Assembly have passed resolutions in favor of the right of petition and against the 21st rule, in spite of the efforts of the Van Buren leaders, to give them the go-by. The vote on the resolution requesting their members of Congress to vote for a repeal of the gag-law, the test question, was yeas 57, nays 46. These resolutions were introduced by Mr. Stevens, the able Whig member from Albany, and their passage in the face of Regency hostility, is a great triumph.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The Madisonian publishes an official despatch from Com. M. C. Perry of the African squadron, reporting the punishment recently inflicted upon the natives of the Coast for their participation in the murder of the crew of the Mary Carver. We have already published the particulars. Com. Perry states that he only fired in self defence upon the natives, and that their punishment has been well deserved and will prove beneficial. He transmits full minutes of the councils held with the natives, though they have not yet been published.

SENTENCE OF GATES.—Jacob Gates, mate of the ship Oxford, who plead guilty to a charge of smuggling, was sentenced Wednesday morning to be imprisoned thirty days, to pay a fine of $2000, and to stand further committed till the fine is paid. Judge Betts, in passing sentence, remarked that high testimonials of good character had been presented in favor of Gates, and also that he is the sole stay of a sister and aged mother, considerations which the Court had borne in mind in making up its decision.

THE TEXAS ANNEXATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal, one of the most influential papers of the West, thus speaks out boldly, manfully and in a voice of warning, of the attempt making to dissolve the Union:

Any Western Senator who votes for the annexation of Texas to the Union, will, by that act, incur the odium of his State, and utterly forfeit his chances for future political honors. To vote for this annexation will be an act truly suicidal, and any Western man who shall be guilty of it will manifest but little regard for the wholeness of his political jugular.

FROM OREGON.—News from the Oregon Methodist Mission, has been received by the Society in New York. Rev. Jason Lee, writes that three detachments of emigrants from the Western section of the United States, had arrived at the Columbia River, some of whom had suffered severely by sickness, and want of provisions. One man in the last detachment had died on the way. Rev. Dr. Whitman, of the American Board had returned to his station on the Columbia River. Rev. Mr. Perkins had been assaulted by an Indian, who was sentenced to be publicly whipped.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

FRIDAY, March 22, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Sturgeon presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania remonstrating against the reduction of duties by the passage of the new Tariff Bill. The Resolutions had passed the State Senate by a vote of 30 to *one*, and the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote of *ninety* members. The fact was a very singular one, and the more so that the two Houses which had passed these Resolutions were of every political complexion. Differing widely upon other subjects they were unanimous upon this.

Such an opinion Mr. S. said spoke for itself. Mr. Sturgeon then proceeded to point out the disastrous effects which would follow in the train of the passage of the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and especially in the article of iron, which when manufactured it was proposed should pay a duty of only thirty per ct.

The Joint Resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Berrien from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill increasing the salary of the Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A bill to reduce salaries was introduced, and referred to Committee on retrenchment. The Post Office Bill was taken up, and Mr. Simmons moved to reduce the proposed rates of postage reported in the Bill from 5 cents per half ounce for one hundred miles and under to 5 cents per half ounce for 250 miles and under. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

In the *House* the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Tariff was presented this morning and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the House agreed by 108 to 51, to print 15000 extra copies of Mr. Droomgoole's report in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

The House so far has refused to print the minority Reports upon the Sub-Treasury or Tariff.

Report upon the amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. Dromgoole, Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Alabama, replying to the Massachusetts resolutions, asking an amendment of the Constitution asked leave to report. The subject came rather unexpectedly before the House.

Mr. Dromgoole said the Committee had made a very brief Report concluding with two resolutions. They had carefully avoided any reference to exciting topics, and omitted every thing which would be likely to give umbrage to any body.

The resolutions were read, declaring briefly that the articles of the Constitution which it was proposed to amend (relating to Direct taxation and Slave Representation,) were established upon a principle of, and in a spirit of mutual compromises which ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

They declare secondly, that the propositions asked by the Legislature of Massachusetts ought not to be recommended by Congress, and ought to be promptly and decidedly condemned.

Mr. Dromgoole, as soon as the Resolutions were read, moved the Previous Question.

Mr. ADAMS asked the mover to withdraw his motion, and to move that the report be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Refused. Mr. Winthrop of Mass., moved a cell of the House. Refused. The report which was short was then read.

The Committee say they have maturely considered the subject—that they regard it as a design to dissolve the Union—that the amendment prayed for would produce a peaceable or violent dissolution—that all efforts to procure such an amendment as is asked ought to be rebuked.

The report was then adopted by ayes 118, nays 57. The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 158 to 18, and the second by 127 to 41. The House spent the rest of the day on private bills.

In the Libel case of the commonwealth vs. James W. Biddle, on the complaint of Absalom Morris, the Court on Saturday overruled the motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, and the recognisance of James W. Biddle, with that of his bail, Alexander Jaynes, was forfeited.—*Sun.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Eve. Journal very pertinently remarks, upon the recent election of a Whig successor to Mr. Wilkins, a Locofoco, in Pennsylvania, that Mr. Darragh is the *thirteenth* member elected to fill vacancies in the present Congress, and of the whole thirteen *not one* is a Locofoco. It would be difficult to find a more significant indication of the strength and direction of the popular current.—*N. Y. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 27, 1844.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—WILLIAM O'HARA ROBINSON, Esq, District Attorney of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of CORNELIUS DARRAGH, Esq, elected to Congress.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXIX.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 23, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—We have had a stormy session to-day in the House. Mr Cooper read in place a bill entitled an act to reduce the State debt. I did not learn its contents before it was snatched away to be printed; yet I learn that *one* of its provisions is a sale of the main line of the public works at 22 millions of dollars.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, pending the amendment of Mr. Whitman to vest all the *unexpended school appropriation balances* in the general fund. To this Mr Roumfort moved an amendment to include ALL *unexpended balances*. Upon this a long and heated debate arose, and the amendment to the amendment was rejected—ayes 39, nays 47. Whitman's amendment was adopted—yeas 57, nays 29. The original provision of the bill contemplates the appropriation of $200,000 for the support of Common Schools. Mr. Farrell moved to amend by inserting *three* instead of *two*. This amendment was rejected—ayes 21, noes 68. Mr. Evans then moved to strike out the $200,000 appropriation, and insert, "that all school appropriations be suspended six years from the 1st of June next, and that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the non accepting districts from receiving their share of the school money at the expiration of said time." Mr. Butler moved to amend by inserting *three* years instead of *six*. Butler's amendment was negatived without a division. The question was then taken on Evans' amendment, and it was negatived—yeas 18, nays 66 The appropriation of $200,000 for school purposes was then agreed to—yeas 58, nays 31 Mr. Smith of Berks then moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision that the State Treasurer be directed to pay 20 per cent of the unexpended school appropriation to the non-accepting districts, for the purpose of building school houses. Mr. Trego moved to amend the amendment by inserting a proviso that the said districts shall first accept of the provisions of the school law. Pending this amendment the bill, on motion, was postponed. The lowest bidder bill was returned to the House to-day, with the approbation of the executive; so that that vexed matter is at rest. The Judiciary committee were, by resolution, required to report on Thursday next, on the subject of the payment of $800 to McCandless and Biddle for services rendered to the commonwealth. Now if all the debates upon the various amendments, and the subject connected with them were reported, they would make a volume of 500 pages: and therefore I cannot record them. One thing I esteem to be certain, and that is, that this Legislature *will suspend the school law* for a *term of years*. There is no reasonable doubt on that subject, unless some project is started that has not yet been dreamed of. Let this be done, and gross darkness will again resume its reign in the minds of the people, and the log cabins of the mountains will no longer be lighted up with the beaming rays of intellectual attainment. The Senate have been engaged in discussing the sale of the Delaware Division, and the bill has been referred back to the committee on internal navigation and improvement. The bill to reduce the rates of toll on the Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Road was taken up in the Senate, but before any final action was had, was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire into the right of the Legislature to interfere with the privileges granted by the act of incorporation. The remarks in your paper which reached here today, in reference to the conduct of Neville B Craig in the late Congressional canvass, meet with a hearty response from every true Whig That such a man, on such an occasion, should attempt to disorganize his party for the purpose of gaining a little public notoriety, is considered a true index of a mind which was always suspected of gross selfishness, and sought no higher aim than personal aggrandisement. Instead of receiving the respects of the party to which he once belonged, he would here find "none so low as to do him reverence." Unhallowed ambition, such as he has manifested, should forever stamp his name with political infamy. Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold are only faint antetypes of him who thus vauntingly assumes to tread, with unblushing front, the downward road to political degradation. Merit and demerit will each ultimately meet their legitimate reward. Z.

THE FIRE ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The fire in Mr. WEYMAN's building was not wholly subdued till yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. had an insurance of $5000; $3000 on the building and $2000 on his stock. His loss is heavy, and considering the injury to his business, loss of stock, building, &c., &c., cannot be less than $12,000 or $15,000.

Holdship and Browne had an insurance of $1100 on their stock, and it is with no small pleasure we announce that they saved sufficient materials to go on manufacturing without delay. The loss is nearly or quite covered by their policy

The building, occupied as a tavern and grocery were held in trust by the trustees of the United States Bank insured for $2000. We have heard no estimate of the damage.

The building occupied by HOLDSHIP and BROWNE was owned partially or wholly by Mr. D McCLELLAND, carpenter, and was not insured. Mr. McC. also occupied part of the Cooper shop as a Carpenter shop. The 2nd Presbyterian Church was not insured, and the loss is estimated at $5 or $6000. We presume it will be rebuilt.

This has been a disastrous fire, and much sympathy is felt for the sufferers. Cinders were carried by the wind a considerable distance, we saw plenty of them strewed on the warehouses at the canal basins, and in the streets.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday last, the *Senate* did not sit. The *House* spent the most of the day on private bills. Nothing of general interest occurred.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The New York Courier and Enquirer remarks, in reference to the Oregon resolution before the Senate, every *Whig* voted against the resolution, and every *Locofoco, eighteen* in number, in its favor. Twenty-five Whigs and three *Calhoun* men have very quietly put this matter at rest; while the Locos, to a man, were ready to rush into a war with England in order if possible to bolster up the fallen fortunes of MARTIN VAN BUREN! What will the *North* say to this?

We again assure our friends, that the *Texas* and the *Tariff* agitation, got up for similar purposes, will meet with a similar fate.

MR. CALHOUN, TEXAS AND OREGON.—We find in the Charleston Courier the following extract from a letter, giving a hint at Mr. CALHOUN's intentions in accepting the Secretaryship of the State Department:—

"PENDLETON, March 15, 1844.

"I was with Mr. Calhoun to-day. The mail came freighted with letters from his friends urging his *acceptance*. You will be gratified to learn that he could not resist "this call of his country upon his patriotism," and that as early as practicable he will pass through the *old* city, on his way to Washington Texas and Oregon will be the absorbing questions for his great mind, and depend upon it his wisdom, firmness and moderation will secure *both* to this Union."

THE CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Texas presents at this time the remarkable fact of a country without patriots,—of a people without any of the home feelings, without any love for the "dear native soil," which is the greatest bulwark and security of any nation, and which is the fountain of a great portion of civic and official virtue and devotion. The people of Texas sigh for annexation to the United States, in order to gratify that imperishable passion of the human heart, love of country. They are not satisfied to repose under the shadow of the "lone star." They feel lonely and wretched in their desolation. They sigh to have the "Star spangled banner' waving in triumph over their heads and to feel once more that they are at *home*.—We do not wonder at this feeling, but we are not willing to make too great sacrifices to gratify it so far off. The land is wide. Persons have no need to go to Texas, or any where else. We do not wish to have the patriotism of the country quite so much diluted, as would be the case by adding to our already extensive territory. Let the natives of the United States in Texas return to their own home, and we will receive them with open arms, but we cannot consent to jeopardize the welfare of this glorious Union to gratify their patriotism.

The following statement of the public feeling in Texas concerning their annexation to the United States, is from a letter written by David Hayden, Esq, who was sent to Natchitoches from New Orleans, for commercial purposes, and whose opportunities for observation are said to have been extremely favorable. Part of his letter is just published in the Journal of Commerce—

"There is no such feeling in Texas as *patriotism* or *love of Country*, associated either with its soil or Government. *That whole feeling* is attached to their native country, the Government of the United States. The consequence *is*, and the result, this *political postulate*.—that the people of Texas will be *unanimous* in their wish and desire to be annexed to the United States. The second result, and one which will be equally sure to follow, is, that if the government of the U States refuse the Annexation of Texas, then the people, because they have *no love of country*, (so far as Texas is concerned) will be ready and willing to sell out government, soil, possession, and interest, for a valuable consideration; which they will put in their pockets, and return to their native country. I have talked with hundreds of the most influential, intelligent and substantial citizens of Texas on this subject—They say they must be annexed to the United States, or that they will have to sell out to any government who will pay the most; that they are satisfied they cannot live under a government so powerless and weak as the government of Texas must necessarily be for many years, and which affords so little protection to life and property. That their government is a mere government of sufferance, and the little strength it possesses, is the result of the love of good order among the people, rather than any moral influence or political power which the Government has to enforce its own laws." The people of Texas universally have the *heart ache* to be annexed to the United States, and to feel that they are once more citizens of its soil. And if this cannot be done—to gratify that feeling of patriotism, so dear to the heart of man, and which, in the breast of one born in the United States, is only associated with, and cannot be separated from his native country—they will sell out, put the avails of their property in their pockets and return. This feeling is so *unanimous* as to be *national;* and rest assured that the people of Texas, in case they cannot be annexed to the United States *will accept terms from Great Britain*, sell out their slaves and plantations, and return to the United States."

THE LIBERTY PARTY IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman of Onondago writes to his friend at Utica to stop his political abolition paper, to which he had subscribed from the commencement.

He says, "what *Locofoco* matter I read after this, must be undisguised and unadultered. No more of this firing alder pop-guns at Martin, and 74's at Henry Clay. I once thought the liberty party honest, but I would sooner believe in Miller's prophecies than to suspect them of honesty now."

☞MORRIS FRANKLIN has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Mayor of New York city, and WILLIS HALL recommended as candidate for Governor.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has announced his determination to emancipate all his slaves in the course of the present year Mr. CLAY is a very large Slaveholder, and is said to be the richest man in Kentucky.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.—The extensive premises known as the "Hedenberg Factory," situated near the foot of the inclined plain, was discovered to be on fire early Saturday morning last, and was entirely consumed, together with some smaller buildings in the vicinity. Loss estimated at $50,000 to $60,000—partially covered by insurance in New York and Hartford. The establishment was occupied by manufacturers of coach springs, cutlery, maleable iron, india rubber, &c. From the fact that Mr. Hedenberg did not leave the premises until past twelve o'clock at night, it is supposed incendiaries have been at work in this instance, as well as in the previous large fire.

The Jewish Passover will commence on Wednesday, April 3d. The Newark Advertiser says that there are now baking, for use in Philadelphia and New York, six thousand loaves of passover bread, which will consume over one hundred and thirty barrels of flour.

BURROW OF BLACKSNAKES IN A GRAVE.—As a couple of persons went into a burying ground at Griswold, Ct., a few days since, for the purpose of digging a grave, they saw a hole in an old grave, which led them to think there might be some animal in it, and upon breaking into it they found no less than sixty-three black-snakes, from three to four feet ten inches in length—averaging about four feet a piece.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—It is asserted by those who should know the truth of the matter, that Mr. Wm. J. B. Andrews, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a defaulter to a very large amount. One rumor states the amount to be $22,000; but other statements represent it to be much less. All however, agree that there is a heavy defalcation, although the precise amount is not yet known.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq., of Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Caledonia, Mail Steamer, Capt. LOTT, arrived at Boston yesterday morning in seventeen days from Liverpool, by which we have received our regular files of London papers to the 4th inst, Lloyd's Lists to the latest dates and Liverpool papers to the day of sailing.—The news is interesting in many respects, but not of startling importance. The State Trials in Ireland had closed by a verdict against O'Connell and the rest of the Traversers, but the judgment of the Court would not be rendered till the next term, which would commence on the 15th of April; in the meantime Mr. O'Connell left for London, and had actually taken his seat in Parliament. The verdict of the Jury does not appear to have created much sensation in any quarter, and no serious disturbances had occurred in Dublin or any part of Ireland, after the descision became known It seems that several attempts to tamper with the Jury had been made before the rendition of the verdict, and in some instances intimidation had been resorted to, but they were singularly ineffectual.

A long debate on Irish affairs, pretty pungently conducted on both sides, had taken place in Parliament, but a resolution of censure was triumphantly voted down by a majority of 99 for Ministers.

We quote from Wilmer and Smith's European Times:

"Will O'Connell be imprisoned?" Some of the Irish papers assert positively that he will *not*. The Duke of Wellington—the authority, however, is questionable which puts the statement into his Grace's mouth—is said to have declared that the moral effect of the verdict will suffice, without the intervention of the jailer. In all probability, the cabinet has come to no decision upon the subject. Much will depend upon the course which events may take in Ireland during the next six months. If judgment is held *in terrorem* over the heads of O'Connell and his colleagues, it will operate as a more effectual sedative than if they were immured in Kilmainham. O'Connell's *brutum fulmen* would be harmless from the Corn Exchange; would it be equally so from the Liberator's prison? The olive branch is held out in Sir Robert Peel's speech, and unless it be needlessly spurned—unless the "conspirators" are bent upon seeking martyrdom, the Minister can have no desire, as far as *his* interest is concerned, to thrust it upon them.

Trade in the English manufacturing districts continued brisk and prosperous.

Cotton throughout February continued to maintain its prices, and a fair demand, but on the 4th of this month it rather languished, and there was some depression in the price The grain market had somewhat improved, in consequence of the unfavorable weather in England.

The Anti-League had acquired, it is stated, considerable stability by the establishment in the Metropolis of the "Metropolitan Society for the Protection of British Agriculture," of which the Duke of Richmond has been appointed President, and the Duke of Buckingham, Vice President. It is the intention of this body to use the same weapons of war as the Anti-Corn Law League, namely, the raising of funds, the holding of meetings, the printing and distribution of pamphlets, and so forth.

Some excitement was caused in London, by the receipt of intelligence stating, that the French Admiral Thouars, had seized Tahiti, but subsequent accounts from France, that the conduct of the Admiral had not received the sanction of the French Government, the excitement subsided.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth, formerly Mr Addington, and Prime Minister, died on the 15th of Feb., at Richmond Park, at the advanced age of 87.

OREGON.—Our Minister, Mr. Everett, after having spent a month on a visit to the Rev Sidney Smith, was in correspondence with Lord Stanley on the Oregon question.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Her Majesty's Government, desirous of prosecuting with expedition the survey of the disputed territory between the United States and the colonial possessions of Her Majesty in North America, has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners upon this important duty, under the Boundary Commissioner, Colonel Estcourt. This detachment, which has been selected from the companies of that corps employed on similar services in England, on account of their experience and knowledge of the peculiar duties required of them, arrived at Woolwich, from different places in England, on the 1st inst, and are now in hourly expectation of proceeding to Liverpool, where they are to embark for America, and on landing there, will be sent to the Oregon Territory, to join those already employed on that service. The boundary survey party will now consist of about twenty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with Capt. Broughton and two other officers of the Royal Engineers, under Colonel Estcourt, the Commissioner.

A most destructive fire occurred at Manchester on the 3d instant, which consumed property to more than the amount of £100,000.

The English papers speak in terms of high and just praise of the liberality, spirit and enterprise of the Bostonians in cutting the Hibernia out of the ice in their harbor.

FRANCE.

The arrival of the news that the French had taken possession of Tahiti, and compelled Queen Pomare to place herself under their protection—the installation of a new governor—the hoisting of the French and the lowering of the English flag—this account of the doings in the Friendly Islands, in November last, created, when it reached England, considerable surprise as well as indignation. The subject was alluded to in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Peel expressed his hope and belief that the proceedings had been done without the consent or even the knowledge of the French Government. So it turns out. The whole proceedings have been formally repudiated by Louis Phillippe and his cabinet, and with this announcement has evaporated whatever indignation the insult might have created.

The French Admiral, Dupetit Thouars, has, in this rebuke, received a "rap on the knuckles," which it is to be hoped will not be lost upon him. A lengthened debate on the affair took place in the Chamber of Deputies, and the result was a signal triumph for Ministers. The proposition of M Thiers—"that the Chamber, without approving of the conduct of the Cabinet, pass to the order of the day," was rejected by a majority of 48. This is a greater majority than the most sanguine friends of the Government expected. The Chamber has been asked by Marshal Soult for an advance of £300,000, to support 15,000 additional men in Algiera.

SPAIN.—Military despotism now reigns triumphant in this unhappy country. The disarming of the National Guard appears to have been quietly accomplished. Accounts received from Madrid to the 18th ultimo, state that Alicante was blockaded both by sea and land; on land by General Roncali, on sea by the Spanish navy, consisting of a steamer and three small vessels. At Carthagena the insurgents seem to be confined within the walls of the city. In the large cities the pronunciamentos seem to have failed, and the outbreak is now almost entirely confined to the districts of Alicante, Murcia, and Carthagena. None of the great leaders of the Liberal party have taken part in it. It is probable that the insurrection will for the present be suppressed.—Murcia is soon to be evacuated by the insurgents; but the last thing we read is, that General Cordova was marching on it. Numerous butcheries have taken place, and it is expected that the merciless executions by the Government will have produced more appalling reprisals. At Alicante and Murcia, Ruiz, (chief of the insurgent column at Carthagena,) shot in reprisal for the massacre of twenty prisoners by Roncali "more than double that number."

Bonet, the chief of the insurrection at Alicante, shot the unfortunate bearer of the summons to surrender sent him by Roncali, and decreed, "that for every man put to death by the officers of Government, he would shoot ten of their partizans, and being an *elevé* (Lieutenant of Cabrera,) he is likely to keep his word; it is rumored that Senor Ceruto, uncle to Roncali, has been shot by his orders. Another report says, that the Archbishop of Seville (the Rev. Cienfuegos Jovellanos) has been executed in revenge by the insurgents of Carthagena! Arrests continue throughout the kingdom. Lopez is still hiding, and sought for in the capital—Narvaez is making active operations to put himself at the head of the army beseiging Alicante. A regiment of infantry, four pieces of artillery, and three squadrons of cavalry, are under orders to attend him.

In the midst of their own troubles, the Spanish Ministry have offered to assist in subduing the revolt in Portugal, and are still speaking seriously of an expedition against Morocco.

The marriage of the Queen of Spain with a Neapolitian Prince, is said to be abandoned, and negotiations are in progress for her union with the Duke of Cadiz, son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula.

Discovery of an old and interesting Document at Charleston.—As a servant was digging a short time since, in a garden in Charleston, formerly owned by one of the Legare family, he came to a small iron box, with an inscription on it dated 1682, and upon opening it, it was found to contain a roll of parchment not in the least decayed, but with the manuscript perfectly legible, which proved to be the genealogical tree of the family of Legare, of which the late HUGH S. LEGARE was a member. The first of the family, as far as it has been traced, was Hubert, who, in the year 912 was ennobled and created Count de L'Egare, by Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and the dignity continued in the family until Fronton 8th, Count or Earl, was deprived of his title, for rebellion, by William the Conqueror, in 1036, [there is some error in this date] Several others of the family afterwards enjoyed the dignity of Knights, and under Sir Lawrence, the last knight, the name first underwent its change. The descent is regularly brought down to Solomon Legare, the first emigrant to South Carolina. The first court of arms consists of three boars heads on a sable field, couped argent, with the motto, "Gare L'Egare'—i. e.,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... MARCH 28, 1844.

American Manufactures--The Tariff.

Among all the political heresies which have ever been broached and supported by any party, the free trade principles of the Van Buren Locofocos are the most preposterous, as well as false in their statements, and ruinous in their tendencies. Could the whole people come at a proper understanding of the matter, and see how nearly the vital interests of every class of operatives, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the laborer, are connected with a protective tariff, they would repudiate, with honest indignation, MARTIN VAN BUREN and his free trade principles. Nothing but the trammels of party discipline, and the blindness engendered by the deceptions of the Locofoco press, could ever secure to VAN BUREN the vote of a single intelligent operative in Pennsylvania. Rich capitalists, who wish the country prostrated, that they may riot on the distresses of their neighbors, and buy their property for a song, would support the Anti-tariff candidate, but no working man who loved his family or his country would.

Let any man of common intelligence look back two or three years, and compare the state of the country at that time, in her prostrate and distressed condition, with her comparative prosperity and upward tendency at present, and he will ask in astonishment, what has caused the difference? The answer comes clear, distinct, full,—*the Tariff*!—the protective tariff passed by the Whig Congress in 1842—The beneficial effects of the Tariff were felt as soon as the bill became a law, in the restored confidence felt by all, and in every stage of its operation since it has demonstrated, by the most irrefragable proofs, its genial and invigorating influence. It has restored credit to the National Government, given new life and animation to mercantile, business and reanimated and put into ceaseless activity the slumbering machinery of our manufactories and workshops. It has saved the farmer from entire prostration, by stopping the downward tendency of produce, and in *cheapening* all the necessaries of life manufactured in the country. It has afforded employment to thousands of artizans and laborers, who had been driven almost to beggary by a want of employment, and it has infused a healthy action into all the business transactions of the country.

But the beneficial effects of the tariff are only *beginning* to be seen. Could it be secured to the country as a *permanent* policy, and the people be sure that there would be no change, it would develope its effects far more rapidly. We should not only have a supply of home manufactured articles of every kind, *better* and *cheaper* than any foreign trade could give, but we would be able to compete with Europe in every market in the world.—This would increase the number of consumers of produce in the country, and benefit the agriculturist, as well as the merchant and manufacturer. Already, in some articles, our manufacturers compete with Great Britain in her own colonized possessions, and in the independent governments of South America, and this competition will increase yearly, provided the government of this country pursues a proper policy.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that the Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, has published a letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, on the subject of the Tariff, which embraces a number of interesting statements. The common articles of cotton are now produced in this country so low as to be articles of export to nearly every part of the world. Even the British troops in Bengal, it is stated, are clothed in cotton drills of American manufacture. Upwards of two thousand bales of this article have been shipped to Calcutta during the last year, and by the last accounts, were selling at a good profit, notwithstanding they pay an extra duty over British goods.

Upwards of 150,000,000 yards of calico are printed in this country annually, which are sold at from six to fifteen cents the running yard. Mr. A says that the effect of the present Tariff, if let alone, will be to carry American manufactures up into the higher branches of fancy articles. In proof of this he alludes to the fact that a company has recently been formed in Boston, with a capital of a million of dollars, for the maufacture of mouseline de lanes and fancy muslins. The introduction of the cotton manufacture has, it is said, doubled the value of female labor throughout the entire Union; and it is presumed that the effect of the whole system has been nearly if not quite as great on the whole mass of labor throughout the country.

It has been supposed that the benefits of the tariff are confined to the Northern or Free States. This is a great mistake. The tariff is not local or sectional in its benefits. All the poorer and industrious classes,—all those who depend upon their own labor and energies for a livelihood—are benefited by it, whether they live North or South of Mason and Dixon's line. The rich planter of the South who depends upon the labor of his slaves, the wealthy capitalist of the North who trades in money and the misfortunes of his fellows, or the rich importer on the sea board, who makes his profits from foreign products,—these all oppose a tariff. But the intelligent operative or farmer or laborer, who depends upon his own labor and exertions for support, in the South as well as the North, are friendly to a tariff. Some of our readers may be surprised to learn that the Whig party of Georgia is as much a tariff party, as the Whig party of Pennsylvania, and that manufactures are increasing all through the State. We learn from the Savanah Republican, (a first rate Whig paper by the way,) that manufactories are increasing rapidly in the interior of Georgia.

In Clark county, in that State, there are five or six factories, one of which runs some 3,000 throstles. In Newton county there are the Cedar Shoals Factory, the Jackson Company Factory, and the High Shoals Factory. In Pike county there are two factories, the Flat Shoals and the Campbell Company.—There are two factories in Upson county; there are two in Muscogee, near Columbus; there are two in Richmond county; there is one in Elbert county; and there is the McDonough Factory in Henry county; and there is one going up in Lowndes county. In Cobb county there is the Roswell Factory, which employs 75 hands, runs 2500 throstles, has 20 power looms, and operates with a capital of $70,000. They will consume the ensuing season, about 1200 bales of cotton, making 800 yards a day of various kinds of cloth, and a superior cotton bagging. There is too, in connexion with this factory, a woollen one running several machines, and making mixed woollens. One of these manufacturing establishments has divided 22 per cent per annum, and pays better prices for cotton than the English buyer at that—rather better business than planting. *Alabama*, at the extreme south of the Union, is also engaging in manufacturing with energy. There are now seven factories in that State, and the Alabama Times of the 27th ult. has the following:

We are glad to learn that preparations are making to begin an extensive spinning and weaving establishment at the Tallapoosa Falls, in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, twenty-one or two miles from this city. The location and water power is thought to be as good, or better, than any other in the State. This is just what the South ought to do.

So much for Alabama. Then comes a voice from Arkansas. Hear the Van Buren (Ark.) *Intelligencer*, of the 24th.

COTTON YARNS.—We have just been shown a hank of cotton yarn manufactured by Mark Bean, Esq of Cane Hill, Washington county. Excellent judges pronounce it a superior article, and equal to any manufactured in the Eastern States. We take pleasure in noticing this evidence of improvement in our State.—From the tokens before us, we can venture to predict that happy and prosperous times are in store for us, if we but follow up the enterprising and industrious course that we have commenced.

Mr. Bean informs us that he manufactures six hundred dozen hanks of this thread per week.

An immense investment has also been made in Upper Carolina, for the purpose of going into the manufacture of cotton and woollens. Indeed the benefits of the "black tariff" will soon be so evident to our Southern neighbors, that a political demagogue like VAN BURN, will not be tempted to betray the working people by selling the Tariff for Southern votes.

It is a pity that these spinning jennies will disturb the sylvan solitudes of our own tardy Georgia, remarks the Savannah Republican, and yet it will be so, despite of all the fine spun theories of the talkers. "Good cotton cloth will soon be wove that will be of a better texture, last longer, and confer more comfort, than all the air woven fabrics of those who oppose manufactures. Those who ten years hence go to our mountains in search of picturesque solitudes will be as much disappointed as ROSSEAU was, when he stumbled upon a stocking factory in a romantic glen in the Swiss Alps, where he fancied he could live retired, forgetting the world, and by the world forgotten. Shady and leafy glens, and tumbling cascades that make those precincts vocal where

"Human foot hath ne'er, or rarely been."

are very good in their way—but they are better in summer than in winter, and the plashing of one good water wheel, that aids in manufacturing comfortable clothing for an industrious population is worth all the cascades in creation. But we can have the cascades and the mills too. The falls of Montmorenci turn a mill without any disgrace to the water."

And yet in the midst of all these facts, showing the wisdom and benefits of the tariff policy, we have a powerful party, composed of a large share of working men, whose interest are closely identified with a protective tariff, supporting for President a man who has declared himself opposed to the tariff, both in its principles and details. Although known to be unpopular, and unacceptable to the people on many accounts, he has been forced upon them by party management and political cunning. At this result we do not grieve. We wish to see the questions of protection and free-trade fairly tried, and if information can be generally laid before the mass of the people, so that the question and the issue may be clearly understood, there can be no doubt that the Whig candidate, representing Protection to home labor, will be triumphantly elected over free trade Van Buren Locofocoism. Let the Whig press, and Whig Clubs throughout the land see that this information is given, and free-trade theories will sleep a sleep that knows no waking, after the next Presidential election.

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINIONS CONCERNING ANNEXATION.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of date Friday evening last, has the following:

"Mr. Webster's presence here, strange as it may seem, has produced quite a rise in stocks. The Texan news struck every thing in the head, and stocks went suddenly down under the panic that fell on the city. Mr. Webster's assurance that there is no danger of the annexation of Texas this session has restored confidence. Said he, the other day, in a private conversation with some of our most distinguished merchants, "I advise you, if you have any money to employ, to go and buy stocks immediately." This was as good as a speech on the subject.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday forenoon, in the stable of Mr. WM. COLEMAN, on an alley back of Lacock street, Allegheny city.—The stable was destroyed, and several back sheds, coal houses, &c. of the adjoining property were torn down. Mr. COLEMAN's residence is adjoining ours, and the back part of our premises presented quite a dilapidated appearance, on our returning home at noon.—The danger to our residence, as well as Mr. COLEMAN's, MR. JOHN KELLY's and MR JOHN M'GREW's was very imminent, and great praise is due to the firemen and citizens whose praiseworthy exertions subdued the raging element.

Mr. COLEMAN requests us publicly to thank the Penn Fire Company on his behalf, for their strenuous efforts, which proved so entirely successful. To that Company, also, we beg leave to tender our sincere thanks. The ladies in the neighborhood say they did nobly, and they are excellent judges.

By the way, it is a great pity the difficulty between the Councils and two of the Fire Companies in Allegheny cannot be amicably settled. Great injury to property, which might be prevented, may accrue from this cause.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER FIRE—NAIL FACTORY BURNT.

We stop the press to announce that this morning about 5 o'clock, the extensive Nail Factory attaohed to Messrs Bissell, Sample, & Co's. Rolling Mill, in Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire.

The Nail Factory was entirely destroyed, but by the strenuous exertions of the citizens and Firemen, the main rolling mill building, which was also on fire. was saved.

Loss heavy. Supposed to be insured.

JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment of new style Bobbing Edgings and Laces, from 6 to 31 cents, at W. R. MURPHY'S,
march 26. Corner 4th and Market sts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JESSEE MIDDLESWARTH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all those having claims against the same will please present them forthwith properly authenticated for payment.
SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.
March 29—w6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ANN RUTHERFORD, late of Upper St. Clair township, deceased, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment on or before the 1st of June, 1844.
DAVID RUTHERFORD,
march 29—w3t* Administrator.

Commercial Record.

Gazette and Advertiser, March 28, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MARCH. 1844.
JAS. MARSHALL..ROBT. BELL..CHAS. KNAP, JR.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 3½
Pearls ..... 4½ @ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... —@10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... —@15
Common..... —@10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... — @2,00
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata.... 60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... @ 7
Star ..... @27
Sperm b'st br's... @33
" inferior.... @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bovel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'y do.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do..... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in..... — a 3
over 10 in..... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes..... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz..... a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.....a 2,50
(add or diminish 12c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... — @19
" 11 " 13..... — @20
" 14 ..... — @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @10
" 600..... — @ 9
" 709..... — @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain.... — @22
Cotton Twine... — @26
Candle wick..... — @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. — @13
St. Domingo.... 6½ @ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7½ @ 8½
Havana ..... 7½ @ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd..... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.. — @10
" " com.. — @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do..... — @2,00
Com. do..... — @1,70
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9¼
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... — a 9½
Pittsburgh .... — a 9½
37 Light..... — a 6½
3-4 " 5½a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... — a10½
Rochester ... — a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.13 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... — a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11¼
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @23
Arrow Root..... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru.2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2¼
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls .....20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal.....— @50
" Tragacinth.31 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic...1,20@1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @83
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye.....25 @23
Magnesia, Carb.31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.13 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3,00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5.00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne .....2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna .....18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½℔ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished ..... — @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts .....25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne
Monongahela. 3,62@3,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,65@3,72
Wagon .....3,65@3,72
Rye .....2,30@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@3,25
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @27
Whale .....70 @ 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00@24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00@1,25
Lampblack.....6½@ 7
Span. Whiting....1¼@ 2
Chrome Green..1.50 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" " No. 2....25 @28
Bruns'ck Green.15 @20
White Lead dry..6½@ 7
" in oil, pure, k'g l 65@1,75
" " No. 1....1,45@1,50
Red Lead.....7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre....2½@ 3
Ven. Red.....4½@ 5
Verdigris .....34 @38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,00@28,00
" middling .... @28,00
" soft ....28,00@29,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast .28,00@29,00
" cold " ..28,00@29,00
Ten'ee best .....@ ....
" inferior.....@ ....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plaster Paris. 18,00@20,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 5½
" Shoulders....4 5½
" Sides.....4 4½
Hog round, city cured..... 4½ 5
" country cured....4 4
Lard No. 1, kegs...5½ 5
" " 2, " 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 a 5½
" " 1, roll 8 a 9½
Cheese, Western Reserve 4½a 5
" Goshen.....a...
" Pine Apple .....a...
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushe.
Mercer.....45 a50
Neshannocks ...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2½
" good white.... 3½@3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 3a4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat.....a 81½
" 1 in store a...87½
" 2 afloat .....a...
Table doz box 1 50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... 4,75a5,00
Timothy 1,25a1,37½
Flaxseed.....90 a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs.....a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia .....—a—
Seneca 25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " .....a 5
Chillicothe" .....a 5
Pitts'gh brown.....a 4½
Cincinnati " .....a 4½
Chillicothe" .....a 4
Castile .....a...
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....a 6½
Cincinnati " 1.....a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½a18½
do. single.....16 a17
Best German.....a12½
" Eagle.....a10½
" Hoop L.....a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel.....a16
Shear single.....a...
" double .....a...
" treble .....a...
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " .....a 5½
Spring.....5½a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.60 a2,00
" Rochelle..1.75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....a1 50
N. O.....a1,00
N. E. 1st p'f...40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter .....@10
SHOVELS & SPADES, ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10 00
" " .7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....a10.00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .4,50a 5 00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9.50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
5 " " .....a 9,00
4 " black.....a 9,00
5 " " .....a 8.00
2 " hay, bright ...a 6,00
2 " " black....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10.00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6.00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd...— 7½
" fair " ...6¾a 7
Havana, white, lb...a11
Brazil " ...a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ...a11½
" 2 " ...a13
" 3 " ...a12
Pulv'ized, Phila....a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 a75
Gunpowder 45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a90
Pouchong.....51 a75
TINPLATE.
I X ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough .....a 4
Soap Grease 3¾a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....a...
Manufact'rs do.....a...
Ladies' Twist.....a 9
Plug in kegs .....a 7
" in boxes.....a15
6 twist .....a 5½
Cavendish .....a 4½
12s Lump in box...a13
8s " " a14
16s " " a14
Scotch Snuff....16 a 3
Rappee " a13
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap...a15
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe.1,00 a1,50
Lisbon.....75 a1,50
Dry Malaga....65 a 70
Sweet " 62½a 65
Marseilles .....70 a 65
Port.....1,00a2,00
Calabria.....65 a 75
Claret, box...3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....a55
" a51
" a33
¼ & com'n.....a25
Pulled.....25 a26
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet.....11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, March 27th.
GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE.

REMARKS.—We have very few alterations to make in our quotations, or changes to notice in the state of the market. Produce remains about as it was at the date of our last report. Our streets look lively, and show considerable bustle. The weather has been pretty fair, and even warm, but has the appearance of rain.

RIVERS AND STAMBOATS.—The Rivers have fallen considerably, but there is yet an abundance of water for all purposes. The Rivers below are generally a good stage. The Tennessee after rising to the height of 12 or 14 feet on the Shoals was falling slowly on the 21st. At St. Louis on the 18th the Mississippi was rising slowly and was fuller than at any period for 6 months previous—17 feet water in the channel. The Illinois was reported rising at the last date with from five to six feet water on the principal bars. Steamboats are plenty, and freight coming in from the east in considerable quantities.

ASHES.—We have heard of no transactions of any consequence. Scorchings has fallen back to 3½ cents. In Pots and Pearls no activity.

BEESWAX, is still in very active demand at 26c., and but little offering. Any quantity would be taken at our quotation.

DRY GOODS AND DOMESTICS.—We have before attempted to show the superiority of this market as it respects Dry Goods and Domestics. We are convinced our statement will be fully borne out in the judgment of customers who will take the trouble to examine for themselves. We are gratified to see the large and excellent assortments already received by most of our jobbers, and with the additions already made to the goods, they had the foresight to purchase last season at extremely low prices, they are prepared & determined too, to convince western merchants that they can do as well here as in any eastern city—of their ability to do this, we have no doubt. Our jobbers now in business having lived through the 'hard times' have learned this practical lesson, that it is far better to sell even a small amount at very light profits for cash or to well known responsible merchants, than to sell a large amount at large profits in order to cover losses by sales to men not worthy of credit. To really good men we say, save time and money by purchasing here—to another class we say go where credit is cheap and goods dear.

The following items of comparison between the prices of several qualities of Domestic Goods as quoted by Bicknell's Philadelphia Re orter of the 19th, and as we quote them will show very favorably for this market.

Philadelphia Quotations

Shirtings ¾ brown.....5½ to 7 cents.
Sheetings 4-4 " .....8 to 10 "
Calicoes, common styles.....9 to 10 "
" rich " .....14 to 18 "
Tickings.....11 to 20 "

Pittsburgh Quotations

Shirtings ¾ brown.....5 to 6 cents.
Sheetings 4-4 " .....6¾ to 9½ "
Calicoes common styles.....6 to 7 "
" good madder.....8 to 14 "
Tickings.....9½ to 19 "

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour holds on at $3,65 a 3,72 at which good superfine brands are in demand. The demand for city consumption still sustains the market In 'Fine' and 'Scratched' nothing doing. The Transporters pay the 6 cents additional toll on Flour, and carry through at $1,00, thus avoiding any additional burthen in the shape of freight on this staple.

FRUIT.—No change in Fruit since last week. We quote Dried Peaches halves at $1.37½, and Dried Apples at 56c. Considerable quantities of Green Apples have arrived during the week, and have been selling at 87½a1.25 per barrel as in quality.

GRAIN.—All the wheat offered has been taken at 75c afloat; several small cargoes have arrived through the week. Sales of corn afloat at 35a40c. Oats 22a23c.

FEATHERS.—We are not apprised of any change, and continue our quotations. They are in demand.

GROCERIES.—Our quotations remain unaltered. The stocks of Sugar and Molasses are still accumulating, and selling freely both to the city and country. The market is rather unsettled, and the sales making are at the lowest rate to afford profit. Considerable quantities of Sugar and Molasses are held out of the market. The following remarks are from the N. O. Bulletin of the 16th:

"The transactions in Sugar for the last three days have been limited, owing to the inclemency of the weather, yet fully equal to the receipts. Our quotations still hold good, the better qualities are even firmer; for common 5¼a5½; fair 5⅝6; prime 6a6¾c.

There is considerable activity in sales on plantation, several large crops having been purchased on speculation for this market, and several being under treaty at 5¾a6c. The few remaining crops are held above the rates in this market.

GINSENG.—We quote as in very active demand at 24a25c. We have heard of sales at 26c. from first hands, but are not informed as to the correctness of the report. The market is very unsettled.

PIG METAL.—The market this week has been without movement. Notwithstanding many of the owners of metal were in the city, no transactions have been made in the ordinary course of business. The Manufacturers have entirely withdrawn, and holders are storing. The only sale that has transpired was one of 35 tons Allegheny at $31, specie; but it is not to be regarded as any indication of the state of the market from the fact that the purchase was not made as an addition to stock. An attempt was made to force a lot of 30 or 30 tons on the market at $29, the holder being anxious to realize but it could not be sold. This fact is conclusive as to the present state of metal. Holders are *asking* former rates. Our quotations may be regarded as entirely nominal. Until the Tariff question is disposed of in some way, little improvement is expected.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is rather more dull than last week, but sales of city cured from smoke house are still tolerably brisk at our quotations; 4¼c offered for 100,000 lbs assorted. Country cured is without change, 150 bbls. of No. 1 Cincinnati rendered Lard, taken from store at 5½ c and 50 bbls at do; both to go out of the market. Roll Butter is in good demand at 10a11c. Prime Western Reserve Cheese is much inquired for, and is very scarce A common article is plenty, but not wanted.

POTATOES.—Mercer from boats 40a15c, and Reds 20a25c.

RAGS—In demand for shipping, at our quotations.

SALT—During the week sales have been made of 700 bbls. of No. 1, from boats, at 81c. ℔ bbl.—part with and part without inspection

SEEDS.—The receipts of Seeds for this market, through the week have been light, and they remain about as last week. Sales have been made from first hands of prime Clover at $5 ℔ bushel—we quote $4,75a5,00, as to quality. Sales of Timothy from do. at $1,25a1 37½—of prime Flaxseed, for crushing, at 100c —we quote 90a100c, as in quality.

WHISKY.—We quote to-day, for Raw 17½a18c, and for Rectified 22c

WOOL.—This staple is affected by the present tampering with the Tariff. Our Wool merchants are buying at our quotations.

FREIGHTS.—We quote the *current* rates by Canal and Steamboat. The Transporters have determined to carry at low rates, and pay the extra tolls imposed by our sagacious Canal Commissioners out of their own pockets. Freights eastward are not arriving equal to the capacity of the lines.

To Cincinnati, ℔ 100 lbs.....10a15 cts.
Louisville, " 10a20
Nashville, " 25a37½
St. Louis, " 20a37½
Quincy, Ill., " 25a40
Galena, " 45a 62½
New Orleans, " 40a50

Canal freights.	*To Phila & Balt*	*N. York*
Flour, per bbl.	—a1,00	1,20a1,25
Pork, "	1,50a1,60	
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Cheese. Lard Oil, &c., per 100 lbs.,	—a—62½	60a—81
Lead, (pig) per 100 lbs	—a—50	—a—62½
Ginseng.....	" 37½a1,00	1,12a1,25
Feathers, ...	" 1,12a1 25	1,70a1,80
Deer & Buf skins	" a1,00	—a1,37½
Furs and Peltries	" 1,00a1,25	1,50a1,75
Wool.....	" 1,00a1,12	1,40a1,50
Hemp.....	" 87½a 90	—a1,15
Beeswax.....	" 87½a1,00	1,12a1,25
Rags.....	" ....—a 75	—a1,12

CATTLE MARKETS.

Reported exclusively for the "Daily Gazette and Advertiser," by J. GOEHRING, *Federal Street.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 27.

102 head of Beef Cattle were offered and sold this week from 2½ to 4 cents per lb. net as in quality. The supply is still considerably short of the demand. 42 head of Hogs were sold at 3¾a4c. per lb. gross.

Pennsylvania House, SLIGO.

All the cattle offered were taken at 3½ cents per lb. net, and a drove of Hogs at 4c gross weight.

Eastern Exchange and Money Market.

We have no change to note in the rate of Eastern Exchange, which continues active at ¼ per cent premium.

We notice an advance in the rate at Cincinnati of ¼ per cent, but no change in Louisville or St. Louis, the former at ½ per cent and the latter at ¼ per cent and premium.

State and Relief Scrip.—County and City Orders and interior Bank Notes remain at our last quotations. New York and New England Bank Notes may be quoted at ¾, Maryland and Virginia also at the same rate.

Money continues plenty, Banks will'ing to discount all good business paper.
N. HOLMES & SON'S REPORT.

Marine Insurance at all the Pittsburgh offices On Steamboat Hulls per year.....9 a 25 per cent.
Cargoes in same from New Orleans to
Pittsburgh.....1 a 3 "
Do. from St. Louis to Pittsburgh....1 a 2 "
Do. " Pittsburgh to Cincinnati..¾ a 1 "
Do. " " St. Louis 3-10 a 2 "
Do. " " N. Orleans: 1 a 2 "

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 27.

Apples, peck ....10 @25
Beef, best, ℔ lb. —@ 6
" middling.. 3 @ 4
" corned.... 3 @—
" dried ..... 6 @—
" carcase.... — @ 2
Beets, h'lf peck. 6¼ @—
Butter, print.....20 @25
" roll.....12 @18
Beans, quart.... 4 @—
Cabbage, head.. 2 @ 3
Carrots, bunch.. 3 @—
Cellery, bunch.. 4 @ 6
Chickens, dead..25 @31
Chesnuts, quart. 6¼@ 8
Corn Meal, bus'l. Sifted..... 43@ 45
Unsifted ..... @—
Cranberries, q't. 8 @10
Ducks, dead..... —@25
Eggs, dozen.... 7 @ 8
Geese, dead..... —@25
Hams, green..... @ 4
Hominy, quart.. 3 @ 4
Honey, comb...12½@15
" strain'd qt. 25 @—
Lard, butcher's.. @ 8
Mutton, ℔ lb... —@ 4
Oats, ℔ bush'l.. —@23
Onions, bunch.... @ 4
Pudding, liver.. 5 @—
Pork, carcase.. 3 @ 4
Parsnips, bunch. 3 @—
Potatoes, M'ne'r. 50 @—
" reds...25 @—
" sweet.— @—
Peaches, dr'd qt. 4 @—
Pickels, dozen.. 8 @10
Sausages, ℔ lb.. 6½@ 8
" meat..... 6½@—
" dried ..... 6 @—
Tongues, beef, green..... 15 @18
dried .....25 @—
Turkeys, dead..50 @60
" wild.... @—
Veal, ℔ lb..... @ 5
Walnuts, h'l p'k. 5 @—
FISH.
Perch, bunch...25 @—
Suckers, " ....12½@—
Salmon, " ....25 @—
Pike, " ....25 @—
Catfish ..... @—
FLOUR.
Wheat 100 lbs. —@2,00
Rye " —@1,50
Buck'w'eat " — @—

The Market was very well supplied, and we noticed green vegetable of several kinds, as Radishes, Onions, Greens, &c. Very little bag Flour was offered.

IMPORTS

By the Rivers, commencing March 7, 1844.

		This week.	Previ'us.
Apples, green.....	bbls	736	233
Apples, dried.....	sacks & bbls..	179	57
Barley	sacks	—	50
Bacon.....	bbds.....	1736	1651
Bacon.....	boxes.....	—	100
Bacon.....	bbls	144½	119
Bacon.....	tierces.....	141	109
Bacon.....	pieces	5866	6356
Beef.....	bbls	15	—
Beeswax	casks	16	31
Bristles	bbls	—	30
Bonnet boards.....	bdles	—	8
Blooms.....	tons	17	25
Blooms.....	pieces	1213	—
Brooms.....	dozens.....	447	565
Butter	bbls	5½	17
Butter.....	kegs.....	16	61
Beans	bbls.....	—	4
Candles	boxes.....	21	23
Crackers.....	bbls	—	54
Castor Oil.....	"	12	—
Corn	bushels.....	150	532
Corn Meal.....	bbls.....	25	—
Cider.....	"	17	—
Copperas	"	—	15
Cotton.....	bales.....	35	133
Cloverseed.....	bbls & sacks	16	201
Coffee	bags	111	1229
Deer Skins.....	bales.....	21	2
Eggs.....	bbls.....	15	15
Flour.....	"	3940	5554
Flour	half bbls....	—	23
Fire brick		29000	30000
Fire brick.....	tons.....	—	6
Feathers	sacks	216	76
Feathers	tons.....	4	—
Flaxseed	tierces.....	63	15
Flaxseed.....	bbls.....	260	101
Ginseng.....	casks & scks	135	33
Glass	boxes.....	2902	12183
Hay	tons	—	13
Hay	bales.....	—	43
Hoop Poles.....	.....	10500	3000
Hemp	bales.....	124	90
Hops.....	"	—	1
Iron (b r).....	tons.....	8	7
Iron, scraps.....	bbls.....	6	26
Lard	kegs.....	643	1219
Lard	bbls.....	41	4599
Lard	tierces	—	10
Linseed Oil.....	bbls.....	12	10
Leather.....	bdls.....	2	42
Lard Oil.....	bbls.....	—	15
Lemons	boxes	—	117
Liquors.....	pipes & bbls.	2	7
Merchandize	pckgs	581	774
Merchandize	tons	25½	158
Molasses..

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 25, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXVI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser

HARRISBURGH, March 20, 1844

MR. WRITE:—It is undoubtedly wisely ordered in Providence, that some men should, as they advance in years, decrease in usefulness, and if any proof were needed of this truth, it would only be necessary for the skeptic to have witnessed the proceedings of the House to day, and compare its doings with some that have preceded it. Some men, legislators too, have a rare faculty of making themselves *asses*, in trying to be *lions*. There are some of this description in this House, who in order to be *conspicuous*, assume the military swagger, and the braggadocia strut, and who are always interrupting and retarding the proper business of the House, all the while pluming themselves upon *superior sagacity*: while to all the rest they appear like the doll baby, stript of its rags, mean and contemptible in its *littleness*. I will state as briefly as I can all the business that has transpired to-day.

The supplemental bill to the one authorizing the purchase of additional trucks for the use of section boats, which was under consideration yesterday, came up again to-day, and after another lengthy debate was postponed for the present. The resolutions relating to the annexation of Texas to the Union were called up on second reading to-day, and proceeded in until the question was taken, on transcribing the same for a third reading, which the House negatived. Yeas 43, nays 45.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of amendments made by the Senate to the act relating to the incorporation of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company, among which was one providing that no Coal Company, or Railroad Company, or Canal Company shall be permitted to pay their hands in orders on stores, unless the same is agreed upon by special contract. This was non-concurred in by the house, after a lengthy debate, and subsequently the Senate receded *unanimously* from the amendment. The house then took up the consideration of the act relating to the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which passed through the committee of the whole, and being under consideration on second reading, in evening session, the house adjourned. This is all that can be said for the *House*.

In the *Senate*, the tariff resolutions were called up, and the amendments offered in that body by Messrs. Darsie, Craig and others, were voted down, and the resolutions, as sent from the House, adopted.

The *Truck bill*, of the *Senate*, similar, if not identical in its provisions, with the *House bill* received its *quietus*, by a tie vote—and this is all of importance in that body. Pen and ink cannot well express the disgusting scene enacted by some individual in the house; and when the "accusing spirit" shall bear the tidings to "heaven's chancery," he will "blush as he gives it in," but there will be no "recording angel," to "drop a tear upon it, and blot it out." If the constituency of this Legislature could witness the *manner*, in which their business is *at times* conducted,

"Not running brooks, nor flood, nor sea,
Could wash the dismal stain away,"

which certain members are inflicting upon their own reputation, and the honor of those who sent them here. I am aware, that I shall be set down by some as an inveterate grumbler, but in truth, I say, that I "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." Z.

The Annexation of Texas.

The Richmond Whig has a strong article against JOHN TYLER's scheme of annexing Texas to this Union. The Whig does not express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of annexation—but is utterly opposed to its being sprung upon the country in a clandestine manner, without giving the people an opportunity of expressing their opinion on so momentous a subject. The following extract will be read with interest, coming from the leading Whig paper in Virginia.

A question of such incalculable magnitude, we are bold to say, has never been before presented to the American People! Its immediate consequences are most hazardous to our peace—its ultimate operation, if Texas be annexed, upon this Union and its institutions, the wisest statesman cannot possibly foresee. It may strengthen those institutions, or it may instantly dissolve and annihilate them—it may illustrate successfully, the grand American experiment of free and republican government, or it may close the scene and the hopes of the world in blood and civil dissention. WHAT direction it may take, it is impossible for the most sagacious, and most learned in the history of past ages to determine. There is no parallel case in the annals of that history, from which A PRIORI to judge of probable consequences.

So immense, so critical, so awful a question, as the annexation of a new empire to the old, ought, every man will say, to have been submitted to the People and the whole People, in their calmest and most collected mood. Nothing respecting it, should have been attempted without the previous ascertained *will of the People*. That will, when so much was at stake, should have been the will not of a doubtful and equivocal majority, but of a clear, decided and *unsectional* majority. The northern States should have been asked how this annexation of a new Empire squared with their ideas of perpetuating the Union as it—so stood of the middle States—so of the Western and the Southern: *all* the *family* should have been consulted, fairly, honestly, candidly, and in the spirit which dictated the great American Confederacy. Sectional feeling, political clap—trap and aspirations, party interests of every kind, should have been excluded from all share in the determination of a question before which, in our humble conception, a war with England or with France dwindles into comparative insignificance.

For ourselves—we are like the American People—we have not really made up an opinion upon this gigantic question. We ask for *time* We ask for the opportunity of reflection. We ask *not* to be hurried by John Tyler into a step which may be fatal to this Union and its Republican Liberty.

That the Senate will reject the Treaty thus irregularly set on foot, and clandestinely negotiated we have not a doubt, and upon that, whether Texas should be annexed or not, we heartily congratulate the Country.

The Press throughout the Country has taken up the subject with great power. We shall have farther occasion to allude to it, and to quote the opinions of various Journals.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The New York Sun was the paper in which appeared, on the 23d of last month, a letter announcing facts which we then disbelieved, but which have quite recently been verified, concerning the Texian negotiation. That paper seems to be in intimate correspondence with persons in this city who are in the secret of this momentous project. The following, which appears under the "Postscript" head of that paper of Tuesday last, appears, therefore, to be worthy of particular notice, although the writer is certainly misinformed as to the sentiments of the Senators from different States:

"From a Private Correspondent.

"WASHINGTON, Sunday, P. M.

"THE TEXAS QUESTION.—I deem it of sufficient importance to trouble you with a letter to state that the fiat has gone forth. Texas is to be annexed to this Union.

"The treaty has been made out and finished by Mr. NELSON, the acting Secretary of State, by command of the acting President.

"Gen. HENDERSON is expected here daily to put the finishing stroke to the whole matter.

"The treaty will, in all probability, be submitted to the consideration of the Senate during the present week.

"All the slave States will go for the annexation. All the free States, except New Hampshire, Illinois, and Ohio, will go against it."

Trial by jury has been decreed in Russia by a majority of seven votes in the second Chamber of State.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE TARIFF.—In the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 18th instant, the following resolutions were *adopted unanimously*—the vote being yeas 90—and nays *none!* They were sent to the Senate, which body will doubtless signify their concurrence by a decided vote:—

Whereas the present Tariff promises to answer the purposes of revenue, and also yields to American industry the encouragement necessary to the developement of the great resources of the country; and whereas permanency in our revenue laws is indispensably necessary to the protection of the capital and labor embarked in manufacturing and agricultural operations under the sanction of those laws, and can alone insure and advance the prosperity of the various great interests which, combined, constitute the wealth of the nation; and whereas a bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States, the operation of which would affect, injuriously, the important staple productions of this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose any change in the present Tariff, which might prove injurious to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of this Commonwealth; sternly to resist any reduction in the present duties on iron, coal and wool, and to omit no effort to sustain all the great interests of the nation, calculated to foster and promote American industry.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of our members in the house of Representatives and Senate of the United States, with the yeas and nays attached.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1844.

IN SENATE.

THE OREGON.—Mr. Choate closed his speech last evening upon the Oregon Resolution. It is spoken of as the most brilliant speech of the session, and that by Senators of all parties—The interest of the subject and the effect of the remarks of yesterday, and the expectation of a reply, again called a crowd of persons to the Senate Chamber. Mr. Choate rose to say that his friend from Virginia had suggested to him that he had over-stated the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania in what he had said of the feeling of this country towards England. If he had misstated the remarks of Mr. Buchanan it was unintentional. He desired to state him fairly. Mr. Buchanan tho't the Senator from Massachusetts ought to admit frankly that he had misrepresented him. Mr. Choate said he could not do this in conscience. He did not at this moment know precisely what he had said, and had no opportunity to compare the Reports. It might be that he had not been correctly reported, and it might be that in the ardor of debate he had overstated the gentleman. Mr. Buchanan said he only desired to be fairly stated. He would give the Senator time to examine the reports, and would not reply to his remarks to-day. He would refer only to what he had said of the treaty, and in reply to Mr. Rives.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Buchanan are at issue in regard to Mitchell's map, Mr. Buchanan contended that Lord Ashburton had an old map in his possession, (a map of George III,) which showed that the Territory in dispute upon the North East belonged to us. Mr. Rives denied this, and declared that Lord Ashburton was most sincere in the conviction that the Territory belonged to England. He denied both the allegation of bad faith on the part of Lord A. and the inferences of Mr B. in regard to the map in question. Mr. Buchanan to-day has been arguing to favor his former position. Mr. Rives and Mr. Buchanan kept up the controversy for the day, neither the one or the other Senator yielding.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Evans submitted a Joint Resolution to-day that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn the two Houses of Congress on the 20th of May next. Mr. Evans said he should not call up the Resolution to-day, but he would ask that it should be taken up some day next week.

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.—Mr. Walker of Miss., presented the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, praying Congress to annex Texas to this Union. Mr. Walker said he did not wish to discuss the subject now, but next week would call up the Resolution. The printing was asked and granted.

MEMORIALS.—Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from the New York and Maryland Mining Company upon the subject of Iron. This Company had been chartered by the State of Maryland with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount $500,000 had been expended by the Company. Large quantitiss of coal and large tracts of land had been purchased in Alleghany County. They had prepared to manufacture Railroad Iron as cheap as it could be procured abroad. The memorial had been called forth in consequence of the bill before the Senate to import Railroad Iron for a time free of duty. The effect of this bill, if passed, would be greatly injurious to the manufacturers. Mr. Sturgeon of Pa said the same in behalf of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Merrick moved to print the memorial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OHIO COURTS.—The vote upon the bill which finally passed the House yesterday to change the Courts from Cincinnati to Columbus was reconsidered this morning, on motion of Mr. Saunders of N. C. for the purpose of offering a proviso, that the change should not take place before the month of August next. The vote was reconsidered, and the amendment agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed again when Mr. Duncan took the floor in strong opposition to the bill. The bill anew give rise to debate. Mr. Dromgoole moved the previous question. There was a second and the bill was passed, 92 to 62. Mr. Duncan not satisfied, contended that a motion to reconsider could be again made, because the bill had been amended. This motion gave rise to the discussion of a point of order, in which Messrs. Dromgoole, Hopkins, White, Vinton and others participated. The debate very soon caused a conflict between the Speaker and the ex-Speaker, Mr. White, of Ky.

Mr. Jones, (the Speaker) made an earnest and somewhat excited appeal in defence of his decision, and in answer to an argument from the member from Kentucky. He referred to a precedent of Mr. White, as bearing upon the case. Mr. White rose to correct what he called an unintentional misrepresentation of his decision. The Speaker claimed the right to address the House in preference to the member from Kentucky. Mr. White said he had no objection if the House would allow him to reply. When the Speaker sat down, Mr. White and Mr. Johnson of Tenn. rose together. Mr. White claimed the floor. The Chair gave the floor to Mr. Johnson. The Speaker: "The Chair recognises the member from Tennessee." Mr. White—"I claim the floor, if the Speaker will recognise me." "The Chair recognises the member from Tennessee." Mr. White still standing claimed the floor. The Chair—"The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order and must take his seat." Mr. White, still upon his feet, denied that he was out of order. The Speaker—"The gentleman is required to take his seat." A general cry of "order" went through the Hall.

Mr. White took his seat, but immediately rose to protest against the conduct of the Speaker. He was now heard by the Speaker and the House with breathless attention. He contended that the Speaker was bound to recognise him although he had recognized the gentleman from Tenn. He had risen to a privileged question and claimed to be heard. He could not tell the Speaker for what purpose he rose because the Chair had not recognised him, and he had too much respect for the rules of the House to address the Chair without being recognised. He had risen to a point of order. The Chair declared that he could not know for what purpose the member rose and therefore he had been called to order. Mr. White said he had not stated, because he had no right to speak until the Chair recognised. The controversy ended in mutual explanations and a scene which at one moment was very exciting at the next was "calm as a summer's morning."

Mr Johnson moved to lay the point of order upon the table, rejected ayes 80, noes 99. The question came "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" Mr. White demanded the yeas and nays. The question was regarded as an important one, and the House was unusually silent while the vote was calling. The end came. The Clerk read the record of names with unusual caution, which is always indicative of a close vote. When the names were all read and the count footed up, it was understood at the desk that the vote was for the Chair, 70, against it 71. A long pause ensued. Mr. Rhett of S. C. came to the rescue, and made the vote 71 to 71. A Whig member who had not before voted nullified this vote by increasing the negative to 72. A member from Ohio came to the rescue of the speaker again, and the vote was once more even. Another Whig increased the negative vote to 73, and another opposition vote made the affirmative 73. The Speaker caught his chance and rose announcing the decision at follows: "Ayes 73, noes 73. The Chair votes in the affirmative. The decision of the Chair stands as the judgment of the House!" The members laughed heartily, and thus ended the scene. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

The Rhode Island War question was then taken up and discussed for an hour, and laid over. The *Fortification Bill* was then taken up, and discussed some time, and *finally passed* when the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

SENATE March 21st.—The only thing done of any importance was the disposition made of the Oregon question, as follows:

Mr Sevier of Arkansas addressed the Senate briefly in behalf of the resolution to put an end to the treaty of 1818.

Mr Sevier spoke in reply to Mr. Choate and in a zealous defence of the instructions proposed by the resolution.

When he had finished, the vote was taken upon Mr. Semple's resolution for giving notice of terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon, and it was rejected, as follows, viz:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atheron, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, King, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury, and Wright—18.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, *Haywood*, *Huger*, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, *McDuffie*, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Rives Simmons, Tallmadge, Upham, White and Woodbridge—28!

Three Democratic Senators voted against the Resolution, and all the Whig Senators against it also.

In the *House*, the Fortification Bill was passed on the evening of the 20th.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill to limit the concurrent Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in cases of $2000 and under.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hubbard, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to give the House a general statement of the Banks from 1816 to 1826, and from 1826 to 1844. The information demanded is in reference to Banks, exchanges, discounts, restrictions, amount of capital, losses of capital, &c. name of stockholders, liabilities and a great many other things.

The resolution was adopted but it does not require the names of Banks. The Rhode Island question coming up as an order of the day, a resolution was adopted to send for persons and papers. The remounting of the Second Regiment of Dragoons coming up, Mr. Adams addressed the House in an earnest speech against remounting the dismounted Regiment of Dragoons and in favor of disbanding the regiment of riflemen which took the place of them.

The speech of Mr. Adams is attracting great attention from its comments upon the agitating questions connected with Texas and the Oregon. He is for peace, and for having peace secured by putting an end to the means of war.

TEXAS—MR. CLAY.—The Philadelphia North American has the following:

Mr. Clay, it is believed, will take very decided ground against the annexation of Texas. It is to be hoped that the influence of his advice may cause any Whig Senator, who has yielded the least to such a project, to pause in his course, ere it be too late. His views on the subject will be looked for with intense interest.

"THE ANNEXATION."

In our remarks of Saturday last upon the Texas question, we stated that Mr Henderson had been appointed a special Minister of the Government of Texas, through whose agency the terms of an arrangement already agreed upon were to be reduced to the form of a treaty. We have since been informed that the gentleman above named comes out as the associate and coadjutor of Mr. Vanzandt, the present representative of the Texan Government resident here, through whom it is understood these negotiations have heretofore been conducted.—*Nat Intel.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

We find in two of the morning papers the following paragraph, credited to 'The Friend,' a paper published at Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands,) under date of January 1st. Tahiti, the reader will remember, is one of the Society Islands.

"Admiral Dupetit Thouars arrived at Tahiti on the 2nd November, with the 'Reine Blanche' and 'Diane,' of 50 guns each, and the 'Uraine' of 64 guns. Mons. Bruat, the director in the government of the protectorate, accompanied the Admiral. On the 6th, the Admiral dethroned the Queen, and formally took possession of the Society Islands for the throne of France—giving, as a reason for so doing, that the Queen had refused to haul down her flag, which had been presented to her by Commodore Nicholas, of the English razee Vindictive.—Mons. Bruat had changed his functions to that of 'Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific. Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, had struck his flag. The Admiral had landed about 300 troops, who, with about 100 operatives and artizans, were at work erecting fortifications, &c."

This is a rather startling piece of intelligence and seems almost incredible; and we have no data on which to question its accuracy. We had accounts, some time ago, that Admiral Dupetit Thouars was expected at Tahiti, having been summoned by the captain of the Boussole, in consequence of a collision between that officer and Captain Nicholas; but it seems scarcely possible that for so slight a cause as the one assigned Admiral Thouars would take a step so important, or that it would be submitted to Captain Nicholas, if he was present. On the other hand, it seems improbable that he would leave the islands, knowing that the French Admiral was coming.

Our latest previous advices from the Sandwich Islands were to the 22d of December, and made no mention of the occurrence at the Society Islands; but as these two groups are about 2,000 miles apart, it is very possible that the intelligence may be true, though it had not reached Honolulu at that time.—*N. Y. Com Adv.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
March 25—w6t* Executor.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—An Election for 1 President, 5 Managers and 1 Treasurer, for the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Gen. William Callahan, in the Borough of Canonsburgh, on the 2d Monday, being the 8th day of April next. JOHN L. GOW, Pres't.

March 25.-d1tw2t. [Washington Repo.ter $1,00.]

THE EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,

SEWICKLEY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Formerly at Baddocks-Fields.

AGREEABLY to usage, it is respectfully announced that the summer half year's session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in May next.

The Principal takes occasion to say, that in the effects of the revulsion in trade which has been felt all over the country, the "Edgeworth" has been a participant, and, comparatively, a pause in its doings has been the consequence.

But in order to turn this partial cessation to the best account, the opportunity it afforded has been employed to introduce whatever of change and improvement has been deemed calculated to render this Seminary additionally acceptable to its friends, and advantageous to pupils. Of these, particular attention is requested to the fact, that it has been determined to keep down the catalogue of pupils to such a number as shall not require to be placed under secondary and irresponsible teachers, but be fully within the scope of the utmost care and attention of the principals.

THE TERMS, it is believed, are as low as those of any similar institution; and, it may be added, that long experience has brought the conviction, that they cannot be made lower consistently with the continuance of those advantages and comforts to which the young ladies of the Edgeworth have been accustomed.

Those who have hitherto been pleased to take an interest in this Seminary, may rest assured, that those principles and efforts, which have heretofore met their approval, shall not in the future be changed nor relaxed.

Other particulars obtained on application to Mrs. J. M. FLOWER, whose labors in the Edgeworth at its establishment in 1827, and afterwards for so many years, are well known; or on application to the Rev. D. E. NEVIN, President of the Board of Trustees; or to J. OLVER, Principal.

SEWICKLEY, Allegheny Co. Pa.—Mar. 26—w3t.

B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient.

A VEGETABLE LINIMENT for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many diseases of Horses and Cattle, such as Sprains, Bruises, Ringbone, Spavin, &c.

Having made use of two bottles of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, I am almost cured of the Rheumatism, with which I have been severely afflicted for four years, and for the last six months have not been able to leave my room. I have had three doctors, and have tried their medicine, but found no relief until I got your Rubefacient.

H. S. WARNER.

Allegheny City, Feb. 12, 1844.

The lady who brought the above certificate, states that she called on Miss Warner, last Christmas, and found her confined to her bed with the Rheumatism, and perfectly helpless—being unable to turn in her bed to feed herself, or even to lift her hand to her head. Her hands were contracted and distorted, and her joints considerably enlarged by the violence of the inflammation. She advised her to use the Rubefacient, but she said that she was then under the care of a physician, and she wished to give his remedies a fair trial; but if no relief was obtained she would then try it. She continued to use the prescriptions of her attending physician until near the middle of January, when her friends purchased a bottle of the Rubefacient, the very first application of which produced a copious perspiration, and greatly mitigated the pain. The relief was so great and so immediate, that she was encouraged to persevere in its use, and by the time the first bottle was used, she was able to leave her room and walk about the house, which she had not been able to do before for six months. She has continued to improve ever since, and the certificate she now sends is in her own hand-writing. Though not entirely cured, yet she feels greatly encouraged by the almost certain prospect she has of being speedily and entirely relieved from her protracted and agonizing pains.

This may certify that I was attacked last winter with the Rheumatism in my left knee, and also in my right wrist. My hand was contracted with the pain and was useless for about four weeks. I used a variety of remedies without receiving the least benefit, until about a week since, when I got a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, four applications of which entirely cured my knee, and six or seven cured my wrist, so that I now have the use of my hand as well as ever.

SIMON DRUM.

Allegheny city, March 9th, 1844.

Prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Druggists, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

March 23.

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please,
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and Shoes, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm,
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep your feet warm.
Every kind,—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
Trunks, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you is WILLIAM ALBREE.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23-d1&w3m.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—dtf&w3mos.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

ABOUT 3 years since my little daughter was attacked with measles, and was under the care of a physician for a long time, and although the measles had left the child, yet she appeared to get no better, but rather grew worse, until the physician gave up the case as hopeless. She lay apparently at the point of death for 15 days; we then gave her a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, though we had very little hope of benefiting her with anything. It operated in a short time, and brought away about 60 worms from five to ten inches long. She immediately began to improve, and in a short time recovered her usual health. WM. ROTCHFIELD,

January 4, 1844. Pitt township.

Last fall I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to one of my boys about 5 years old, and it took away 140 large worms. WM. WALKER,

March 2, 1844. Plum tp., Allegheny county.

Prepared and sold by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

March 12. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

Water Power to lease or sell.

THE subscribers are now prepared to let permanent leases or sale of their Water Power situated at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on Buck Creek, one of the most durable streams in the west, and not subject to the ordinary stoppage of water on canals, with 24 feet fall and water sufficient to run 18 pair of 4½ feet burrs in the driest season, and 25 at a medium stage of the creek. The site is a very pleasant one and will be let for manufacturing purposes on advantageous terms. There are annually purchased here for the eastern markets not less than 120,000 lbs of wool. The Lake Erie and the Little Miami Railroads make this place a point; and it is connected with all the principal towns of the west by good turnpike roads. Springfield is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the west, with good society.

March 9—d6&w4t* S. & J. BARNETT.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BAKEWELL Esq. dec'd, to make payment of the same; and all persons having any claims on the said estate will present them for settlement to the subscribers

THOS. BAKEWELL,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
WM. EICHBAUM,
JOHN P. PEARS,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Executors.

feb 26 w6tq

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

Shrubbery, Evergreens, Grapes Vines, &c.

JAMES WARDROP & Co., Nurserymen and Florists, Manchester, offer for sale a large lot of Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Flower Roots, &c., viz: large Shade Trees, suitable for planting on the streets, and Grape Vines, Peach and Apple Trees, English Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, running Roses and Vines for covering arbors; Dahlias of the finest varieties; also, a superior assortment of Flower Seeds, imported from the best sources in England. All orders sent to them, or left with Bakewell & Pears, Wood street, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch.

March 12—d1w&w4t.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphan's Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1844, before the Honorable the judges of said Court.

The petition of John Sampson, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh deceased, respectfully showeth That the said Mary Sampson, lately died without issue, having first made her last will and testament, of which she constituted your petitioner the Executor, and seized of the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Wilkins township, in the County aforesaid, bounded on the east by the Turnpike Road, leading from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh; on the north by lands of John Sampson; on the west by lands of Johnson and Kelley, and on the south by lands of James Kelley and the said Mary Sampson, containing about Fifty-two acres and Twelve perches, and being a part of the tract of land formerly belonging to Thomas Sampson, dec'd, and partitioned off amongst the heirs and representaitves of the said Thomas.

Also, the 54-78 equal undivided 34-216th parts; the whole into 34-2 6 parts to be divided of another part or parcel of the said tract of land above referred to, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, at the corner of lands belonging to David Sampson; thence by the line of the said David south forty-seven degrees, west ninety six perches and five-tenths; thence by lands of James Kelley, north forty degrees, west eighty-nine perches; thence by other lands of the said Mary above described north forty-seven degres, east sixty-three perches and three tenths; thence by land of David Sampson south thirty nine degrees, east eighty perches and two-tenths, thence by the line of the said David north forty-seven degrees, east thirty four perches and seven-tenths to the Turnpike road aforesaid; and thence by the said Turnpike road south thirty-nine degrees, east eighty perches and eight-tenths to the place of beginning, containing fifty-three acres and five perches, and being the part or purpart numbered "Three" in the partition of the Real Estate of the said Thomas Sampson, dec'd, in the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid.

Your petitioner further represents that the personal estate of the said Mary Sampson is altogether insufficient for the payment of her just debts, as appears by the account, inventory, appraisement and schedule herewith presented.

And praying the Court to make an order authorizing the sale of the said Real Estate, or so much thereof as the Court may deem necessary for said purpose.

And now to wit, March 2d, 1844—It is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor do expose the last described property mentioned in the said partition, being the undivided interest of the said Mary Sampson in the tract of Fifty-three acres and five perches, to public sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the eighth day of April, 1844, and sell the same for the best price that can be had therefor, giving due public and timely notice of the time and place of sale according to Law, and the Rule of the said Court, and that the said Executor make a return of his proceedings therein at the next stated Orphan's Court thereafter.

By the Court. THOMAS FARLEY,

March 15—d1t&w2. Clerk.

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of D. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city. The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX's family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician, who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without aid. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short, it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor thought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water. Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her. The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her clothes and bed—the smell being so bad that we have had to open the house in the middle of the night, in order to be able to dress her.

All this time she was burning up with fever, and coughing all the time. She had a voracious appetite, indeed, and all she ate passed from her just as she ate it, without being the least touched by her stomach. This state of affairs continued for 3 or 4 months, the Dr. still attending her, and doing his best to make her EXPECTORATE, but always without success. He gave her 25 mercurial powders in succession to salivate her, but they never touched her,—she remained the same, as the Dr. said, "neither better nor worse." He finally told me he could do nothing for her; he said that she must die. These are his words: "your child will die; she can't live; she smells like a corpse and looks like a corpse." He left her, and we resorted to Sarsaparilla Syrup, thinking that she might obtain relief from it. We tried 1 bottle, a quart, but without any success, and in about a week after the Dr. left her he called again, for he was very anxious about her, and we must say for him that there never was a more attentive physician; he expressed his surprise to find her pretty much as he had left her. He said something must be done for her. I would here mention that we had to dress her side from 6 to 10 times per day—and she inclined to lie on her right side so much that she became crooked; her back bone was quite bent, and her breast and side had sunk very much, so that we had no hopes of her ever being straight if she should get well otherwise.

The Dr. now proposed to fumigate her with Mercury, in order, he said, to salivate her if possible. I procured the stuff, and on my way I passed your Pacific Office, and mentioned the circumstance of the child's sufferings to you. You recommended, if you recollect, DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT and VERMIFUGE. The Vermifuge first, to give tone to her stomach, and the Expectorant to make her expectorate—just what she wanted. She often said, "if I could spit I would feel better." Well, we did not like to have her sit over hot mercury for 2 hours a day for 12 days, and I immediately abandoned the idea and took your advice, got a bottle of VERMIFUGE and one of EXPECTORANT, and commenced using them. I gave her 1 teaspoonful of Vermifuge first, and then 15 drops of Expectorant, the first day. The next day I gave her a teaspoonful of Expectorant, and it made her vomit, which did her great good, for it seemed to break the fever, and the sweat began to show itself on her brow, and in one week there was a great change on her for the better.—We began to feel as though we should not lose her yet. The matter from her side became less offensive every day and grew thick and yellow, whereas it was black and thin like dirty water before we gave her your medicines. She also expectorated very freely, and the same kind of stuff that came from her side before, now came from her mouth every time she would cough, in great quantities. I continued to give her 15 drops a day until she got entirely well which was in the winter of 1841-2; and the reason why I have not made this known before, is this: I wished to see whether or not a permanent cure had been effected; and this I think can safely be said by all who know the child, as she is now running about and going to school, as well as ever she was. Her back having resumed its natural shape, her breast and side filled up, and she is fat and hearty—all the effects of Dr. Jaynes' valuable medicines.

I believe if I had known of your medicines in the first place, the child's sufferings would have been of short duration, as it would seem that all she wanted was something to make her expectorate.

You may do what you think proper with this statement, as I am willing to be qualified to all that it contains. Yours, with respect,

JOHN KNOX, Printer,

Grant street, 2d door from Walker's Hat Store, and opposite the German Church, Pittsburgh.

☞ This Medicine is for sale at the FRANKLIN HEAD, Third Street, opposite the Post Office.

Nov. 7, 1843.—d3t&wtf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at this office every description of Printing Materials, including type, cases, leads, rules, sticks, galleys, &c. Among them is a first-rate DOUBLE MEDIUM WASHINGTON PRESS, with the rolling apparatus affixed.—ALSO, Long Primer, Brevier and Minion type. We can fit out one or two printing offices complete. The materials are second hand, but in good order, and will be sold low for cash, or approved acceptances.

March 5.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c., and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

TO PRINTERS.

J. L. READ, Fourth street near Market, has just received a large supply of WINTER NEWS BOOK, AND JOB INKS; a superior article, which will be sold low for cash. News Ink 30 cts per lb and the money refunded if the Ink is not good. We have sold thousands of pounds, but have had none returned. Nov. 30

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

BROUGH.

WANTED—Information of the family of Mr. HEPPEL BROUGH, Civil Engineer and Bntlder, who left Newcastle upon Tyne, England, about the end of 1793, or beginning of 1800. Any information of the family will be thankfully received, if left at the Chronicle Office, Pittsburgh—or by addressing a letter to Mr. W. F. Brough, 304, Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—w6t.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WORMS—WORMS—WORMS!!! All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—One *teaspoonful* of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury,